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**MEASUREMENTS  
OF TRIBOLOGICAL  
BEHAVIOR OF  
ADVANCED  
MATERIALS:  
SUMMARY OF U.S.  
RESULTS ON  
VAMAS  
ROUND-ROBIN NO. 2**

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National Institute of Standards  
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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS  
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Raymond G. Kammer, Acting Director**

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**September 1989**



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## FOREWORD

This interlaboratory measurement activity was made possible through the cooperation of a number of U.S. universities, industrial organizations, and government laboratories: Advanced Mechanical Technology, ALCOA, Argonne National Laboratory, Carborundum, Falex, Georgia Institute of Technology, GTE, Kodak, Midwest Research Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Naval Research Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Pennzoil, Stevens Institute of Technology, and United Technology Research Center.

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Wear Testing

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An interlaboratory measurement comparison was carried out among 16 U.S. tribology laboratories as part of a larger effort involving six countries within the VAMAS Wear Test Method Activity. This report provides a summary of the results reported by the U.S. laboratories, as they were made available to NIST which acted as the U.S. coordinating laboratory. This interlaboratory measurement round was the second such effort. The summary of the results of the first effort has been published previously [1,2]. At the conclusion of the first round, it was decided by the Wear Test Method Steering Group to carry out a second round to examine additional material pairs and also to investigate some different test conditions: a lower test load, and the use of a lubricant in the sliding contact region.

It was found in Round 2 that the test and measurement methods were well established (in agreement with Round 1), and that they were applicable to additional material combinations. Some problems were identified: differences among the test machines used, difficulty in measuring small wear volumes on some disk specimens, low load conditions showed more variability in wear and friction results, and lubricated conditions should involve higher loads and longer sliding distances.

The results of these two interlaboratory studies are being used in the process of developing a U.S. standard for pin-on-disk wear tests through the ASTM Committee G-2 on Wear and Erosion. That standard is currently in the process of achieving consensus agreement on the test method.

## 2. BACKGROUND OF VAMAS

In June 1982 the Versailles Summit Meeting of the Heads of States or Governments of Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America, and the Commission of European Communities, among some 18 other project activities established a Project on Advanced Materials and Standards (VAMAS). The aim of VAMAS was to foster international collaborative projects aimed at providing the technical basis for drafting codes of practice and specifications for advanced materials. Examples would include advanced ceramics and composites that require a better understanding of properties and performance for innovative applications. It was thought that joint measurement activities at an early stage would foster cooperation among the countries, and help to remove restrictions and barriers to trade and development. VAMAS has as a stated purpose:

"To stimulate the introduction of advanced materials into high technology products and engineering structures through international agreement on codes of practice and on performance standards, and through multilateral research aimed at furnishing the enabling scientific and metrological base necessary to achieve agreement on such standards".

Since 1982 VAMAS has initiated 14 Technical Working Areas as shown in Table 1. One of the first was the Working Group on Wear Test Methods. That group began planning work in Vancouver, Canada, in April 1985, under

Table 1. VAMAS Technical Working Area

1. Wear Test Methods
2. Surface Chemical Analysis
3. Ceramics
4. Polymer Blends
5. Polymer Composites
6. Superconducting and Cryogenic Structural Materials
7. Bioengineering Materials
8. Hot Salt Corrosion Resistance
9. Weld Characteristics
10. Materials Databanks
11. Creep Crack Growth
12. Efficient Test Procedures for Polymer Properties
13. Low Cycle Fatigue
14. Technical Basis for a Unified Classification System for Advanced Ceramics

the leadership of Prof. Horst Czichos, Bundesanstalt fur Materialprufung, F.R. Germany. The Group agreed then on a purpose:

- to formulate necessary conditions for conducting meaningful laboratory wear tests
- to perform comparative interlaboratory studies on selected advanced tribological materials
- to determine appropriate parameters of standard wear testing

Participants in that initial planning meeting are identified in Table 2. A survey was carried out within the group and including other established tribology laboratories, to determine the most commonly used tribology test method. This was identified to be unlubricated sliding using the pin-on-disk method. Plans were then laid for conducting interlaboratory tests on a set of materials that would be provided by members of the group. The countries involved and the number of participants in each country are identified in Table 3. Results of the first round of tests have been published [1,2] and are summarized in the next section.

Table 2. Participants in Initial VAMAS Wear Test Method  
Group Meeting (Vancouver, Canada)

Members of Working Party:

GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE

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Table 3. Countries and Number of Participants for VAMAS Working Group on  
Wear Test Methods (August 1987)

Canada	(4)
France	(5)
FR Germany	(4)
Italy	(8)
Japan	(6)
United Kingdom	(5)
United States	(10)

### 3. SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM ROUND 1

It was agreed by the members of the Wear Test Method Group to conduct specific tests on one "advanced material", aluminum oxide, and one traditional material, AISI type 52100 bearing steel. The materials were provided to each laboratory in the form of disks and balls with the characteristics given in Table 4. The wear tests carried out utilized pin-on-disk apparatus in each laboratory where the specimen ball would be rigidly held against the rotating specimen disk. Both friction and wear were measured and reported. Test parameters were: load 10 N, sliding speed 0.1 m/s, temperature 23 C, and sliding distance 1 km.

Results from the interlaboratory tests (Round 1) are shown in Table 5. Reproducibility of friction and wear values was judged to be good in terms of usual tribological data; it ranged from about 10 - 20 % for friction, and from about 5 - 20 % for specimen (linear) wear loss. Two areas of concern were identified: effect of humidity level in the test atmosphere, and the effect of test machine differences in geometry and stiffness. A total of 9 U.S. laboratories and 22 other laboratories participated in Round 1 of the VAMAS Working Group.

Table 4. Characterization of the Wear Test Samples

	Composition (wt.%)	Texture	$R_z$ (mean) ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$R_a$ (mean) ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Hardness (HV 10)
Steel ball (100Cr6) (AISI 52100) <sup>a</sup>	0.95 - 1.10 C 0.15 - 0.35 Si 0.25 - 0.45 Mn	martensitic with minor carbides and austenite	0.100	0.010	838 $\pm$ 21
Steel disc (100Cr6) (AISI 52100) <sup>b</sup>	<0.030 P <0.030 S 1.35 - 1.65 Cr		0.952	0.113	852 $\pm$ 14
Alumina ball <sup>c</sup> Alumina disc <sup>c</sup>	95 (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> with additives of TiO <sub>2</sub> , MgO and ZnO)	equigranular alpha-alumina with very minor secondary phases	1.369 0.968	0.123 0.041	1610 $\pm$ 101 HV 0.2 1599 $\pm$ 144 HV 0.2

<sup>a</sup>Standard ball-bearing balls (SKF).

<sup>b</sup>Standard spacers for thrust bearings (INA).

<sup>c</sup>Manufactured by C.I.C.E. S.A.

Table 5. Interlaboratory Test Results from Round No. 1

Results of the round robin tests (AISI 52100 steel,  $\alpha$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ceramic,  $F_N = 10$  N,  $v = 0.1$  m s<sup>-1</sup>,  $T = 23$  °C, relative humidity 12% - 78%)

	<i>Kit 1</i>	<i>Kit 2</i>	<i>Kit 3</i>	<i>Kit 4</i>
	<i>Steel-steel</i>	<i>Ceramic-steel</i>	<i>Steel-ceramic</i>	<i>Ceramic-ceramic</i>
Coefficient of friction <sup>a</sup>	0.60 ± 0.11	0.76 ± 0.14	0.60 ± 0.12	0.41 ± 0.08
Number of data	109	75	64	76
Number of laboratories	26	26	23	26
Wear rate of system (μm km <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>b</sup>	70 ± 20	very small	81 ± 29	very small
Number of data	47		29	
Number of laboratories	11		11	
Ball wear scar diameter (mm)	2.11 ± 0.27	<sup>c</sup>	2.08 ± 0.35	0.3 ± 0.05
Number of data	102		60	56
Number of laboratories	23		21	19
Disc wear track width (mm)	<sup>d</sup>	0.64 ± 0.13	<sup>d</sup>	not measured
Number of data		54		
Number of laboratories		19		

<sup>a</sup>At 1000 m sliding distance.

<sup>b</sup>Determined from the wear curve (steady state range between 300 and 1000 m sliding distance).

<sup>c</sup>Material transfer from disc to ball.

<sup>d</sup>Material transfer from ball to disc.

#### 4. MEASUREMENT PLAN FOR ROUND 2

A total of 16 U.S. laboratories agreed to participate in a second round as shown in Table 6 (the total world group was comprised of 38 laboratories). The U.S. group was divided into three sub-groups in order to carry out three different types of tests. The plan for standard test conditions was similar to that used in Round 1 except a new material was added, and a desired humidity level during the test was identified. The materials also used in Round 1 were AISI 52100 steel (HV 830 - 860), and alumina (95%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , balance  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{ZnO}$ ; HV 1500 - 1700). The test material added for Round 2 was hot pressed silicon nitride (85%  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ , 8%  $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3$ , 5%  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ; HV 1500 - 1800). A humidity of  $50 \pm 10$  % (relative) was specified for the test environment. The other test parameters were: load 10 N, sliding speed 0.1 m/s, temperature 23 C, and sliding distance 1 km. Additional details on specimen size, cleaning methods, wear measurement methods, and reporting procedures are given in Appendix A along with an example of a data sheet and a list of the material combinations studied. Five U.S. laboratories followed this standard test plan.

Additional tests were defined for the two other sub-groups of U.S. laboratories involving low load conditions and lubricated conditions. The purpose was to determine whether the test method could be used under a wider range of conditions. One sub-group of 6 laboratories used a load of 2 N with otherwise the same test conditions. Another sub-group of 4 laboratories used the standard test parameters but with a supply of highly purified paraffin oil lubricant provided to the sliding contact zone.

Table 6. U. S. Participants in Wear Test Method Round 2

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## 5. RESULTS: STANDARD TEST CONDITIONS

Individual data sets are listed in Appendix B for each of the five U.S. laboratories that carried out the tests under the specified (standard) conditions. A summary of all Round 2 results is given in Table 7. For standard condition tests, Table 8 collects the individual raw data and gives the results of an analysis of those data. The analysis is divided into five groups, one for each of the specimen pairs. Average values and standard deviations for average friction, ball wear volume, disk wear volume, and total wear volume are given. Note that the standard deviation is calculated using the small sample method since  $n=4$  in most cases. Graphical presentation of the friction data is shown in Fig.1 and the wear data in Fig.2. Ball wear volume was calculated using the approximate formula shown on the data sheet, Appendix A. Disk wear volume was to be calculated by measuring the average wear track cross-profile, computing the average cross-section area of the wear track, and multiplying by the mid-track circumference. The principal findings are:

- (a) The lowest average friction coefficient is about 0.5 for the steel/steel couple.
- (b) With ceramic/metal or ceramic/ceramic couples, the average friction coefficient is larger, about 0.7.
- (c) Variability of average friction coefficient is large, typically about 15% for all combinations.
- (d) The average ball wear volume is smallest for the mixed ceramic/ceramic couple and for steel/silicon nitride.

Table 7. Summary of Results for All Test Conditions

MATS. BALL/ DISK	BALL MATERIAL	DISK MATERIAL	LOAD N	LUBE (YES/NO)	FRICTION		BALL		DISK		TOTAL	
					AVERAGE	SD	WEAR VOL AVERAGE	SD	WEAR VOL AVERAGE	SD	WEAR VOL AVERAGE	SD
SN/SN	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	NO	0.64	0.09	0.0942	0.0108	0.1512	0.0775	0.2454	0.0883
SN/ALOX	Si3N4	AL2O3	10.00	NO	0.71	0.10	0.0436	0.0293	0.0579	0.0719	0.1015	0.1012
st/SN	AlSi52100	Si3N4	10.00	NO	0.64	0.08	0.0267	0.0265	0.1032	0.0330	0.1299	0.0595
SN/st	Si3N4	AlSi52100	10.00	NO	0.68	0.14	0.0826	0.0258	0.0899	0.0800	0.1725	0.1058
st/st	AlSi52100	AlSi52100	10.00	NO	0.51	0.12	0.1633	0.0796	0.0622	0.0745	0.2255	0.1541
SN/SN	Si3N4	Si3N4	2.00	NO	0.56	0.18	0.0111	0.0070	0.0404	0.0226	0.0515	0.0296
SN/ALOX	Si3N4	AL2O3	2.00	NO	0.57	0.20	0.0206	0.0022	0.0072	0.0057	0.0278	0.0079
st/SN	AlSi52100	Si3N4	2.00	NO	0.67	0.25	0.0170	0.0164	0.0464	0.0312	0.0634	0.0476
SN/st	Si3N4	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	0.55	0.29	0.0172	0.0094	0.0068	0.0066	0.0240	0.0160
st/st	AlSi52100	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	0.53	0.17	0.0348	0.0171	0.0002	0.0002	0.0350	0.0173
SN/SN	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	YES	0.10	0.02	2.44E-04	1.77E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0002	0.0002
SN/ALOX	Si3N4	AL2O3	10.00	YES	0.10	0.01	4.26E-05	2.24E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.0000	0.0000
st/SN	AlSi52100	Si3N4	10.00	YES	0.12	0.03	8.42E-04	7.76E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0008	0.0008
SN/st	Si3N4	AlSi52100	10.00	YES	0.09	0.02	1.14E-04	6.60E-05	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0001	0.0001
st/st	AlSi52100	AlSi52100	10.00	YES	0.11	0.02	2.34E-03	1.31E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0023	0.0013
SN/SN	Si3N4	Si3N4	30.00	YES	0.09	0.01	3.20E-04	4.05E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.0003	0.0004
SN/ALOX	Si3N4	AL2O3	30.00	YES	0.09	0.00	1.29E-04	1.50E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.0001	0.0000
SN/st	Si3N4	AlSi52100	30.00	YES	0.10	0.00	1.34E-04	4.00E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.0001	0.0000

Table 8. Summary of Results for Standard Conditions

LAB NUMBER	BALL MATERIAL	DISK MATERIAL	LOAD	LUBE (YES/NO)	DISTANCE:		AVERAGE FRICTION:		NEAR-----VOLUME----- (mm <sup>3</sup> )		TOTAL:			
					N	AVERAGE	SD	AVERAGE	SD	DISK: AVERAGE	SD	DISK: AVERAGE	SD	
16	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1000	0	* 1.08	±0.11	0.1130	0.0000	0.1185	0.0986	0.2315	0.1560
17	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.55	0.05	0.0863	0.0180	0.0660	0.0282	0.1523	0.0214
19	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.77	0.05	0.0883	0.0133	0.2473	0.0649	0.3357	0.0782
20	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.65	0.04	0.0933	0.0162	2.3461	1.4296	2.4394	1.4455
28	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1003	2	0.60	0.20	0.0902	0.0294	0.1728	0.1037	0.2631	0.1268
						AVG=	0.64	AVG=	0.0942	AVG=	0.5901	AVG=	0.6844	
						SD=	0.09	SD=	0.0108	SD=	0.9839	SD=	0.9833	
16	Si3N4	AL2O3	10.00	NO	1000	0	*1.07	±0.04	0.0537	0.0136	0.0107	0.0006	0.0663	0.0138
17	Si3N4	AL2O3	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.58	0.00	0.0870	0.0000	0.0540	0.0017	0.1410	0.0017
19	Si3N4	AL2O3	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.80	0.04	0.0216	0.0130	0.8607	0.0460	0.1822	0.0590
20	Si3N4	AL2O3	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.77	0.02	0.0403	0.0051	1.7000	0.3365	1.7392	0.3405
28	Si3N4	AL2O3	10.00	NO	1005	7	0.67	0.07	0.0136	0.0105	0.0061	0.0058	0.0198	0.0162
						AVG=	0.71	AVG=	0.0436	AVG=	0.3863	AVG=	0.4297	
						SD=	0.10	SD=	0.0293	SD=	0.7370	SD=	0.7348	
16	AISI52100	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1000	0	*1.04	±0.13	0.0186	0.0022	0.1290	0.0240	0.1476	0.0248
17	AISI52100	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.58	0.00	0.0147	0.0006	0.0903	0.0047	0.1050	0.0053
19	AISI52100	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.72	0.04	0.0339	0.0494	0.1310	0.0078	0.2049	0.0447
20	AISI52100	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.69	0.10	0.0137	0.0025	1.2061	0.2719	1.2198	0.2735
28	AISI52100	Si3N4	10.00	NO	1002	1	0.56	0.06	0.0127	0.0020	0.0624	0.0109	0.0751	0.0101
						AVG=	0.64	AVG=	0.0267	AVG=	0.3238	AVG=	0.3505	
						SD=	0.08	SD=	0.0265	SD=	0.4941	SD=	0.4884	
16	Si3N4	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1000	0	*1.50	±0.28	0.1183	0.0283	0.1713	0.0569	0.2897	0.0852
17	Si3N4	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.66	0.03	0.1000	0.0082	0.0437	0.0012	0.1437	0.0093
19	Si3N4	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.83	0.01	0.0590	0.0123	0.1423	0.0101	0.2013	0.0107
20	Si3N4	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.74	0.03	0.0746	0.0254	2.0800	0.2425	2.1540	0.2176
28	Si3N4	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1002	1	0.49	0.10	0.0612	0.0209	0.0023	0.0040	0.0635	0.0179
						AVG=	0.68	AVG=	0.0826	AVG=	0.4879	AVG=	0.5704	
						SD=	0.14	SD=	0.0258	SD=	0.8927	SD=	0.8891	
16	AISI52100	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1000	0	*1.36	±0.39	0.7895	0.0650	0.1493	0.0908	0.9388	0.1035
17	AISI52100	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.41	0.01	0.1513	0.0075	0.0000	0.0000	0.1513	0.0075
19	AISI52100	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.55	0.03	0.0610	0.0038	0.0993	0.0081	0.1603	0.0102
20	AISI52100	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1000	0	0.65	0.14	0.2510	0.0485	3.2251	1.5412	3.4761	1.5389
28	AISI52100	AISI52100	10.00	NO	1002	1	0.42	0.09	0.1900	0.0139	0.0003	0.0005	0.1903	0.0136
						AVG=	0.51	AVG=	0.2886	AVG=	0.6948	AVG=	0.9834	
						SD=	0.12	SD=	0.2884	SD=	1.4159	SD=	1.4330	

Note: \*Value not included in average, SD.

FRICION - STANDARD CONDITIONS  
 10 N, 0.1 m/s, 1 Km, 23 C, unlub.

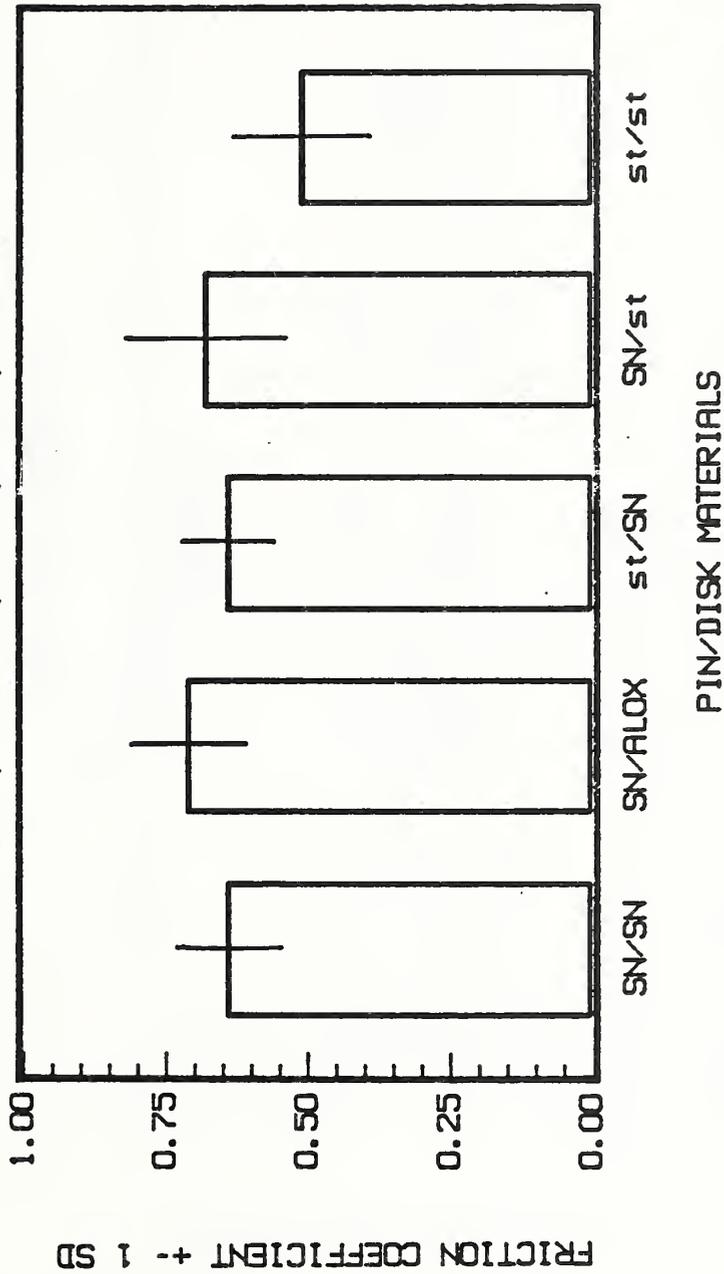


Fig. 1 Summary of friction coefficient results for standard conditions.

WEAR VOLUME - STANDARD CONDITIONS  
 10 N, 0.1 m/s, 1 Km, 23 C, unlub.

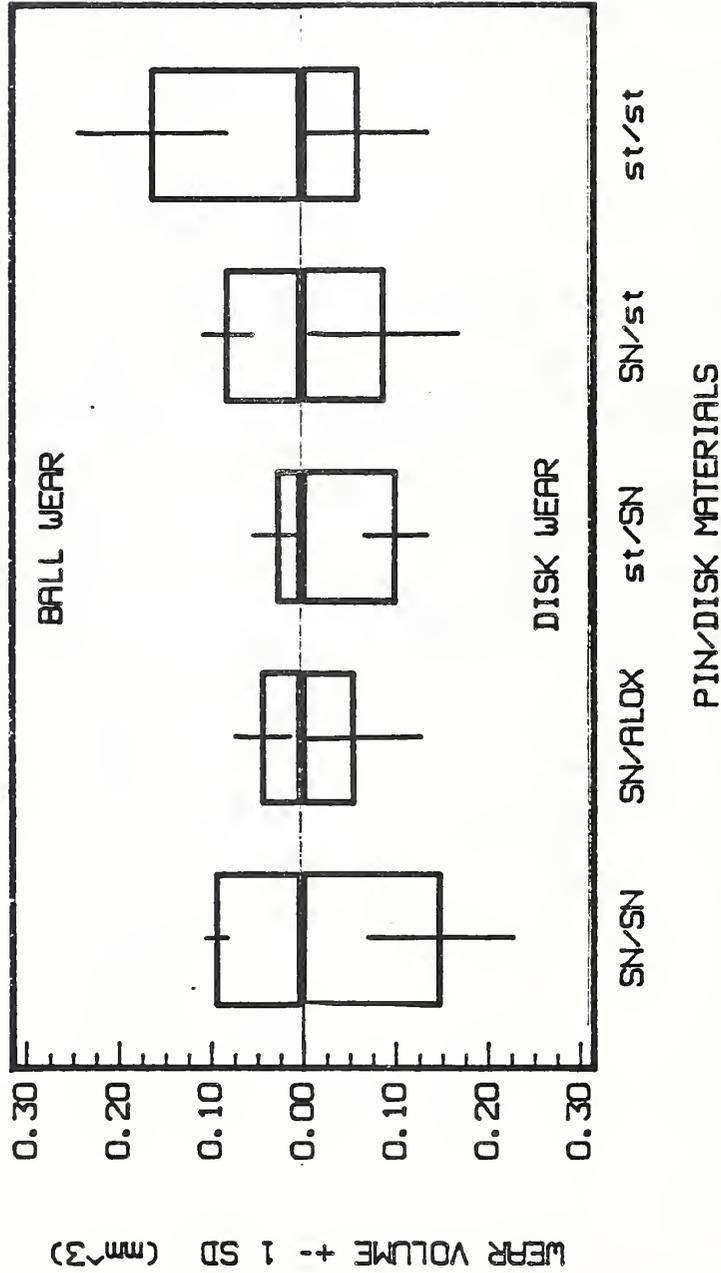


Fig. 2 Summary of wear results for standard conditions.

- (e) The average ball wear volume is largest for the steel/steel couple.
- (f) Variability in ball wear volume ranges from 11% for ceramic/ceramic to a large value of 50% for steel/steel.
- (g) Average disk wear volume varies substantially among the labs. The cause may be related to different measurement methods used. It is difficult to determine any trends in disk wear volume in this small sample.

Examples of specific results are shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. Friction vs. time curves for a test under standard conditions for one of each of the five materials pairings are shown in Fig. 3. It is seen that slow, small decreases or increases in friction coefficient with time were found, with occasional abrupt but small changes probably due to wear debris effects in the contact gap. Two examples from the NIST measurements of profilometer tracings of disk wear tracks are shown in Fig. 4; each track was traced at four locations in order to obtain an average cross-sectional area of the wear track to use in computing the disk wear volume. The irregularities at the bottom of the wear track groove are thought to reflect roughness and possibly residual wear debris. Figure 5 shows two examples of the appearance (optical micrographs) of the ball wear scar and a portion of the disk wear track. Surface appearances suggest principally abrasive wear for the ceramic materials and deformation wear with some abrasion for the steel specimens.

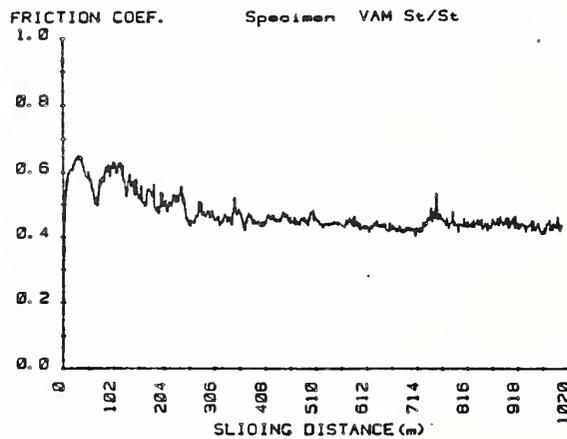
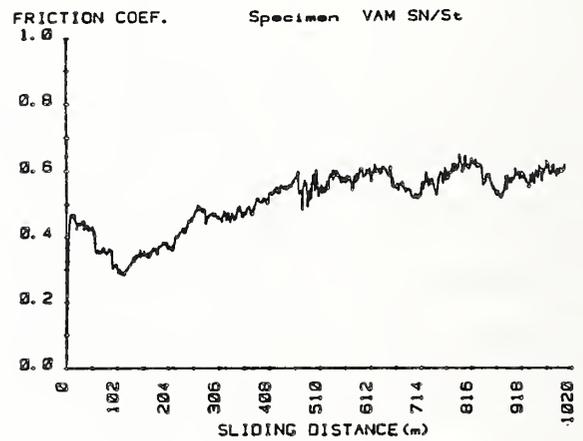
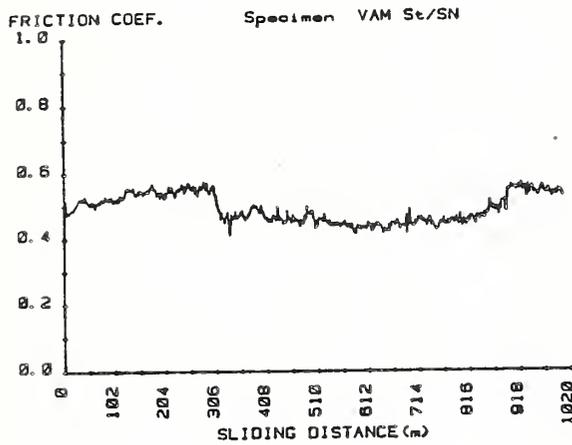
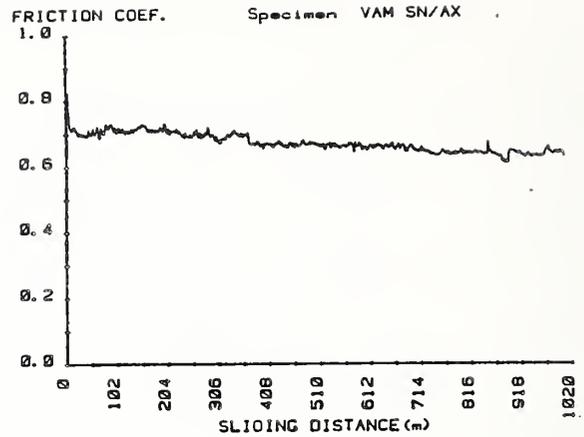
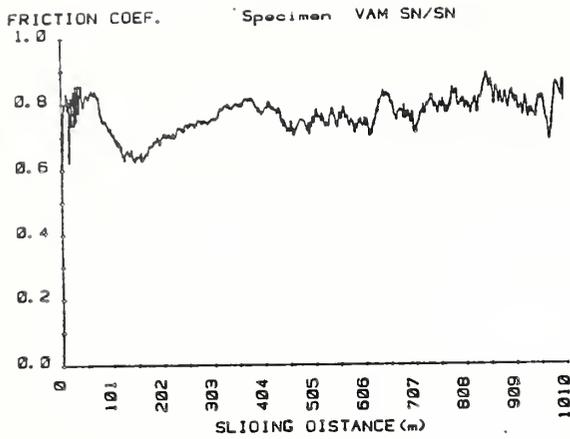


Fig. 3 Friction coefficient vs. sliding distance examples for each material studied under standard conditions.

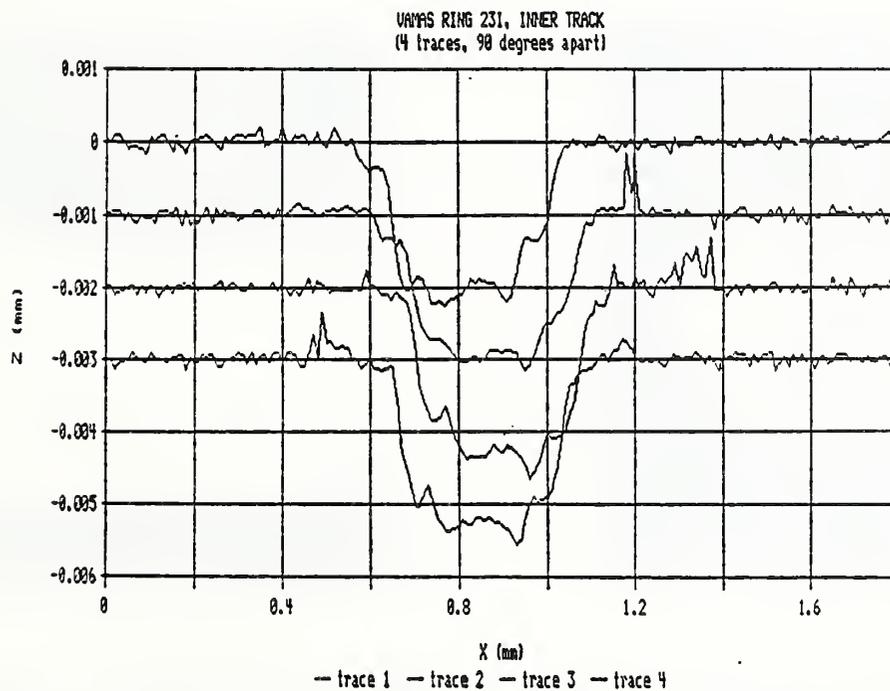
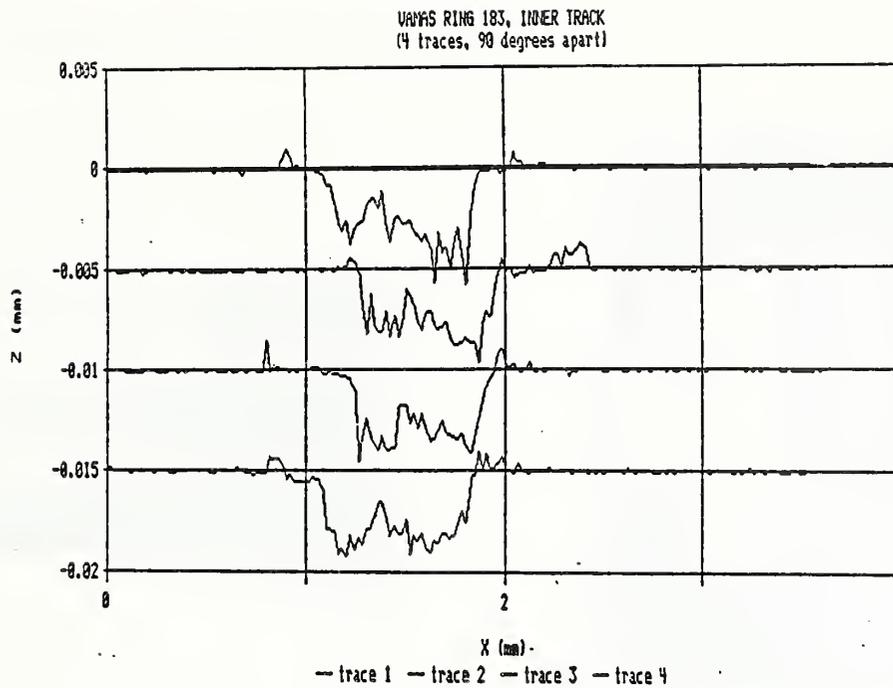


Fig. 4 Profilometer traces across wear track at four locations on disks from two tests under standard conditions.

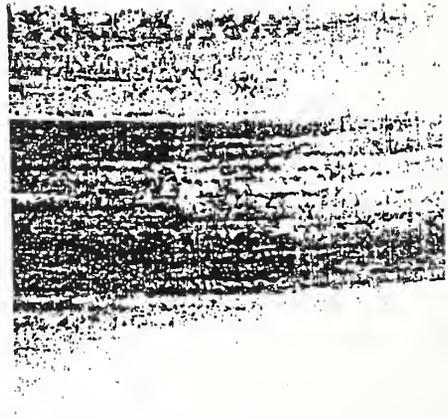
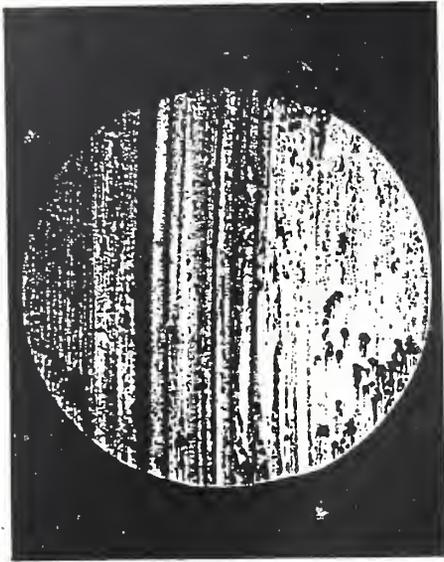


Fig. 5 Optical micrographs from (top) a silicon nitride ball and disk pair, and (bottom) a steel - silicon nitride ball and disk pair, both tested under standard conditions

## 6. RESULTS: LOW LOAD TEST CONDITIONS

Individual data sets are provided in Appendix B for each of the six U.S. laboratories that carried out the tests under the low load (2 N) condition. A summary of all Round 2 data is given in Table 7. For low load test conditions, Table 9 collects the individual raw data and gives the results of an analysis of those data. The analysis is divided into five groups, one for each of the specimen pairs. Average values and standard deviations for average friction, ball wear volume, disk wear volume, and total wear volume are given. Note that the standard deviation is calculated using the small sample method since  $n=6$  in most cases. Graphical presentation of the friction data is shown in Fig. 6, and the wear data in Fig. 7. The principal findings are:

- (a) There is considerable variation in friction coefficient for all materials, ranging from about 33% to 50%. This is larger than the variation found for the standard condition (10 N load).
- (b) There is fair agreement on ball wear in some cases (about 11%), but also some disagreement for other materials up to about 50%.
- (c) There is difficulty in measuring disk wear due to its small value at the low load, and considerable variation in the disk wear results for all materials.

Figure 8 shows two examples from the NIST measurements of friction vs. time curves for tests under low load conditions; more variation with time is seen there than for the higher (10 N) load under standard conditions.

Table 9. Summary of Results for Low Load (2N) Conditions

LAB NUMBER	BALL MATERIAL	DISK MATERIAL	LOAD N	LUBE (YES/NO)	DISTANCE:		AVERAGE FRICTION:		NEAR VOLUME (mm <sup>3</sup> )		DISK:		TOTAL:	
					AVERAGE	SD	AVERAGE	SD	AVERAGE	SD	AVERAGE	SD	AVERAGE	SD
26	Si3N4	AL203	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.73	0.01	0.0181	0.0026	0.0110	0.0016	0.0292	0.0022
27	Si3N4	AL203	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.63	0.04	0.0184	0.0010	0.0000	0.0000	0.0184	0.0010
28	Si3N4	AL203	2.00	NO	1004	4	0.38	0.23	0.0216	0.0018	0.0052	0.0008	0.0268	0.0012
29	Si3N4	AL203	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.29	0	0.0240	0.0009	0.0124	0.0073	0.0242	0.0216
30	Si3N4	AL203	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.59	0.04	0.0207	0.0006	0.8333	0.2225	0.8540	0.2225
42	Si3N4	AL203	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.80	0.00	0.0209	0.0009				
						AVG=	0.57	AVG=	0.0206	AVG=	0.1724	AVG=	0.1905	
						SD=	0.20	SD=	0.0022	SD=	0.3695	SD=	0.3709	
26	Si3N4	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.64	0.04	0.0240	0.0032	0.0589	0.0042	0.0829	0.0011
27	Si3N4	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.67	0.01	0.0061	0.0015				
28	Si3N4	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1003	3	0.60	0.30	0.0109	0.0035	0.0152	0.0219	0.0261	0.0186
29	Si3N4	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.72	0.13	0.0112	0.0039	0.0470	0.0016	0.0582	0.0023
30	Si3N4	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.54	0.12	0.0036	0.0001	0.6620	0.0555	0.6656	0.0555
42	Si3N4	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.70	0.05	0.0109	0.0037				
						AVG=	0.56	AVG=	0.0111	AVG=	0.1958	AVG=	0.2082	
						SD=	0.18	SD=	0.0070	SD=	0.3015	SD=	0.2961	
26	Si3N4	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.76	0.06	0.0339	0.0338	0.0131	0.0135	0.0470	0.0473
27	Si3N4	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.81	0.06	0.0160	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0160	0.0005
29	Si3N4	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.28	0.01	0.0162	0.0105	0.0073		0.0235	0.0105
30	Si3N4	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.42	0.25	0.0101	0.0077	0.1143	0.0127	0.1244	0.0051
42	Si3N4	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.83	0.03	0.0197	0.0004				
						AVG=	0.55	AVG=	0.0172	AVG=	0.0337	AVG=	0.0527	
						SD=	0.29	SD=	0.0094	SD=	0.0540	SD=	0.0496	
26	AlSi52100	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.78	0.06	0.0115	0.0010	0.0491	0.0021	0.0606	0.0011
27	AlSi52100	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.85	0.04	0.0093	0.0014				
29	AlSi52100	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.26	0.03	0.0463	0.0379	0.0120	0.0083	0.0583	0.0296
30	AlSi52100	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.61	0.01	0.0073	0.0013	0.0780	0.0444	0.0853	0.0434
42	AlSi52100	Si3N4	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.83	0.01	0.0107	0.0004				
						AVG=	0.67	AVG=	0.0170	AVG=	0.0464	AVG=	0.0681	
						SD=	0.25	SD=	0.0164	SD=	0.0312	SD=	0.0141	
26	AlSi52100	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.67	0.09	0.0145	0.0019	0.0004		0.0149	
27	AlSi52100	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.60	0.01	0.0378	0.0103	0.0000	0.0000	0.0378	0.0103
29	AlSi52100	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.29		0.0298					
30	AlSi52100	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.43	0.01	0.0305	0.0020	3.4077	0.1842	3.4382	0.1846
42	AlSi52100	AlSi52100	2.00	NO	1000	0	0.67	0.03	0.0613	0.0079				
						AVG=	0.53	AVG=	0.0348	AVG=	1.1360	AVG=	1.1636	
						SD=	0.17	SD=	0.0171	SD=	1.8548	SD=	1.8572	

FRICION - LOW LOAD CONDITIONS  
 2 N, 0.1 m/s, 1 Km, 23 C, unlub.



Fig. 6 Summary of friction coefficient results for 2 N load conditions.

WEAR VOLUME - LOW LOAD CONDITIONS  
 2 N, 0.1 m/s, 1 Km, 23 C, unlub.

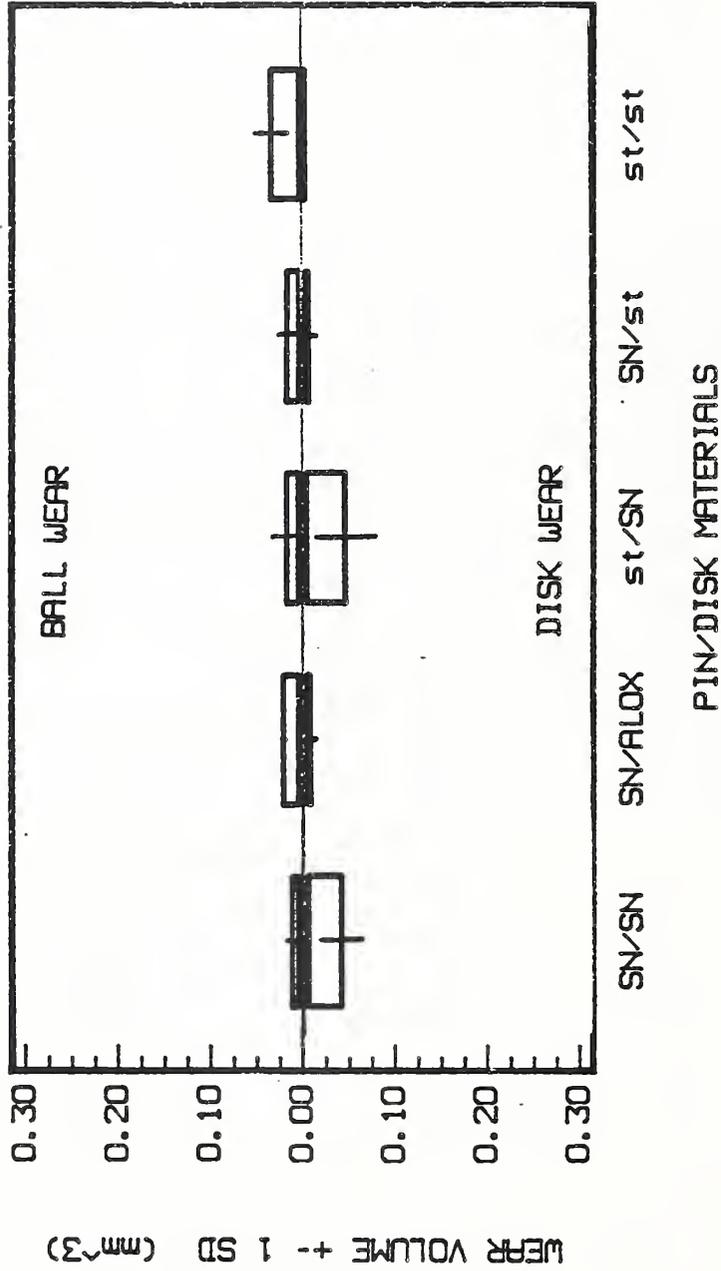


Fig. 7 Summary of wear results for 2 N load conditions.

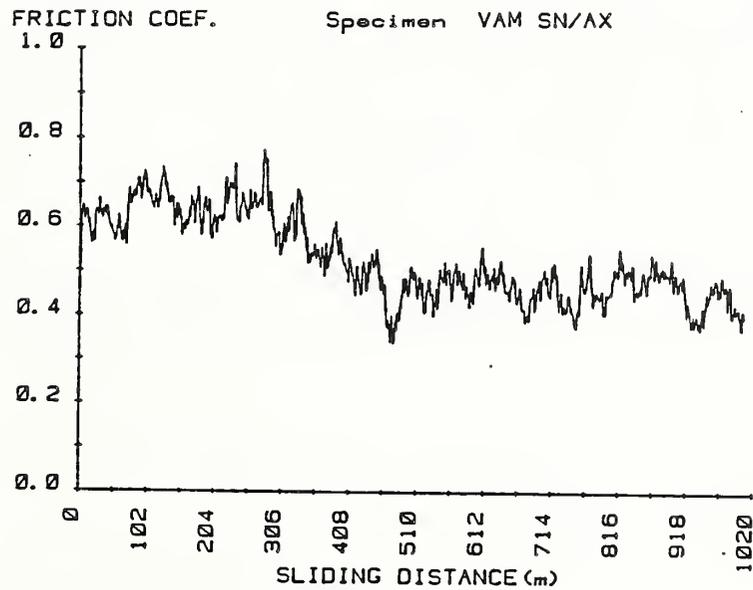
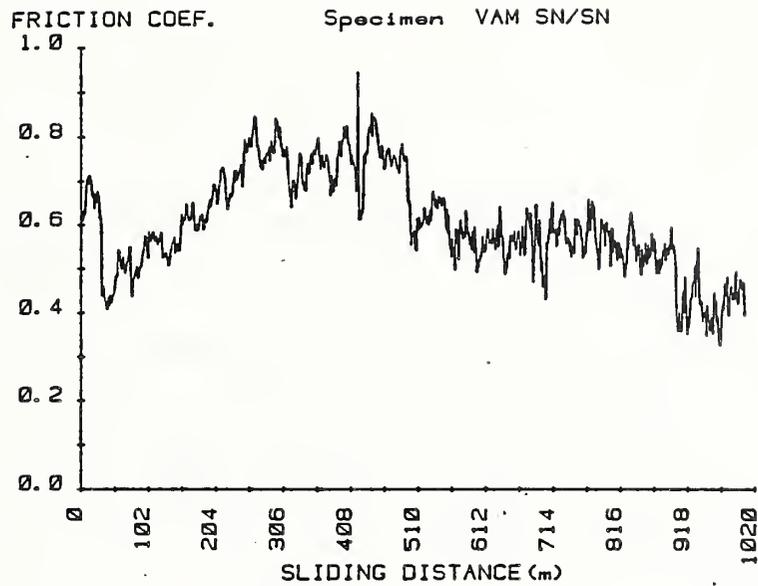


Fig. 8 Friction coefficient vs. sliding distance examples for two materials studied under 2 N load conditions.

Figure 9 shows an example of a wear track trace from an aluminum oxide disk.

## 7. RESULTS: LUBRICATED TEST CONDITIONS

Individual data sets are provided in Appendix B for each of the four U.S. laboratories that carried out the tests under lubricated conditions using a highly purified paraffin oil (25.9 cs viscosity at 40 C). The oil was prepared by percolation through an alumina absorbant column under nitrogen gas pressure. Most of the tests were conducted under otherwise standard conditions. One laboratory conducted a few tests at a 30 N load. A summary of all Round 2 results is given in Table 7. For lubricated test conditions, Table 10 collects the individual raw data and gives the results of an analysis of those data. The analysis is divided into five groups, one for each of the specimen pairs. Average values and standard deviations for average friction, ball wear volume, disk wear volume, and total wear volume are given. Note that the standard deviation is calculated using the small sample method since  $n=4$  in most cases. Graphical presentation of the friction data is shown in Fig. 10 and the wear data in Fig. 11. The principal findings are:

- (a) Average friction values are closely similar for all five material combinations, ranging from 0.09 to 0.12.
- (b) Variation in friction values among the laboratories ranged from 10% to 50%.
- (c) Ball wear volume is lowest for the material combinations including a ceramic member, ranging from  $4 \times 10^{-5}$  to  $8 \times 10^{-4}$  mm<sup>3</sup>. The steel/steel test ball wear volume is largest at  $2 \times 10^{-3}$  mm<sup>3</sup>.

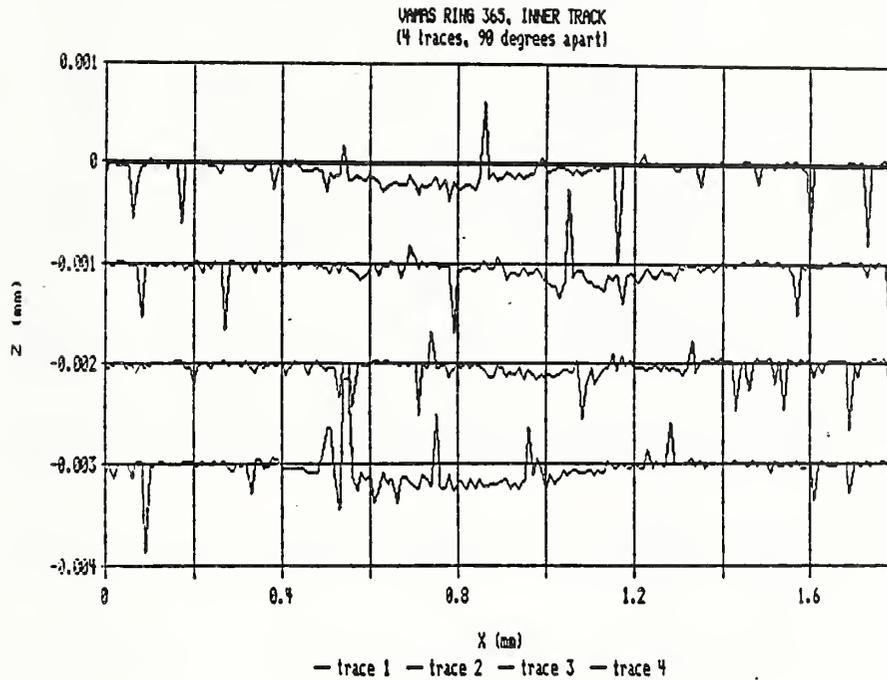


Fig. 9 Profilometer traces across wear track at four locations on a disk from a test under 2 N load conditions.

Table 10. Summary of Results for Lubricated Conditions

LAB NUMBER	BALL MATERIAL	DISK MATERIAL	LOAD	LUBE (YES/NO)	DISTANCE: AVERAGE	n	AVERAGE FRICTION:		WEAR: VOLUME (mm <sup>3</sup> )		TOTAL:		
							AVERAGE	SD	AVERAGE	SD	AVERAGE	SD	
34	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.12	0.01	2.20E-04	2.00E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
36	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.08	0.02	1.00E-04	7.17E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
37	Si3N4	Si3N4	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.10	0.01	5.00E-04	4.33E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
39	Si3N4	Si3N4	9.87	YES	1232	39	0.08	0.00	1.57E-04	8.81E-05	5.16E-02	1.99E-03	
						AVG=	0.10	AVG=	2.44E-04	AVG=	1.29E-02	AVG=	1.32E-02
						SD=	0.02	SD=	1.77E-04	SD=	2.58E-02	SD=	2.58E-02
28	Si3N4	AL203	10.00	YES	1001	1	0.09	0.03	6.87E-05	1.85E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
36	Si3N4	AL203	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.10	0.01	2.55E-05	2.45E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
37	Si3N4	AL203	10.00	YES	996	9	0.12	0.01	1.93E-05	8.08E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
39	Si3N4	AL203	9.87	YES	1086	0	0.09	0.00	5.29E-05	5.48E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
						AVG=	0.10	AVG=	4.26E-05	AVG=	0.00E+00	AVG=	4.26E-05
						SD=	0.01	SD=	2.24E-05	SD=	0.00E+00	SD=	2.24E-05
28	Si3N4	AISI52100	10.00	YES	1002	1	0.07	0.02	7.08E-05	1.85E-06	6.20E-03	9.14E-03	
36	Si3N4	AISI52100	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.10	0.01	6.61E-05	1.11E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
37	Si3N4	AISI52100	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.11	0.00	1.10E-04	2.65E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
39	Si3N4	AISI52100	9.87	YES	1086	0	0.09	0.00	2.08E-04	2.39E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
						AVG=	0.09	AVG=	1.14E-04	AVG=	1.55E-03	AVG=	1.66E-03
						SD=	0.02	SD=	6.60E-05	SD=	3.10E-03	SD=	3.07E-03
34	AISI52100	Si3N4	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.16	0.05	1.43E-03	1.49E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
36	AISI52100	Si3N4	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.10	0.00	8.96E-05	1.54E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
37	AISI52100	Si3N4	10.00	YES	1047	40	0.12	0.02	2.61E-04	1.48E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
39	AISI52100	Si3N4	9.87	YES	1086	0	0.09	0.01	1.59E-03	5.65E-04	4.57E-02	9.41E-03	
						AVG=	0.12	AVG=	8.42E-04	AVG=	1.14E-02	AVG=	1.23E-02
						SD=	0.03	SD=	7.76E-04	SD=	2.28E-02	SD=	2.33E-02
34	AISI52100	AISI52100	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.14	0.03	1.55E-03	1.08E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
36	AISI52100	AISI52100	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.10	0.01	1.41E-03	4.63E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
37	AISI52100	AISI52100	10.00	YES	1000	0	0.09	0.01	2.17E-03	5.51E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
39	AISI52100	AISI52100	9.87	YES	1187	102	0.11	0.01	4.24E-03	9.65E-04	6.34E-02	3.24E-02	
						AVG=	0.11	AVG=	2.34E-03	AVG=	1.58E-02	AVG=	1.82E-02
						SD=	0.02	SD=	1.31E-03	SD=	3.17E-02	SD=	3.30E-02
36	Si3N4	Si3N4	30.00	YES	1000	0	0.09	0.01	3.20E-04	4.05E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
36	Si3N4	Al203	30.00	YES	1000	0	0.09	0.00	1.29E-04	1.50E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	
36	Si3N4	AISI52100	30.00	YES	1000	0	0.10	0.00	1.34E-04	4.00E-05	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	

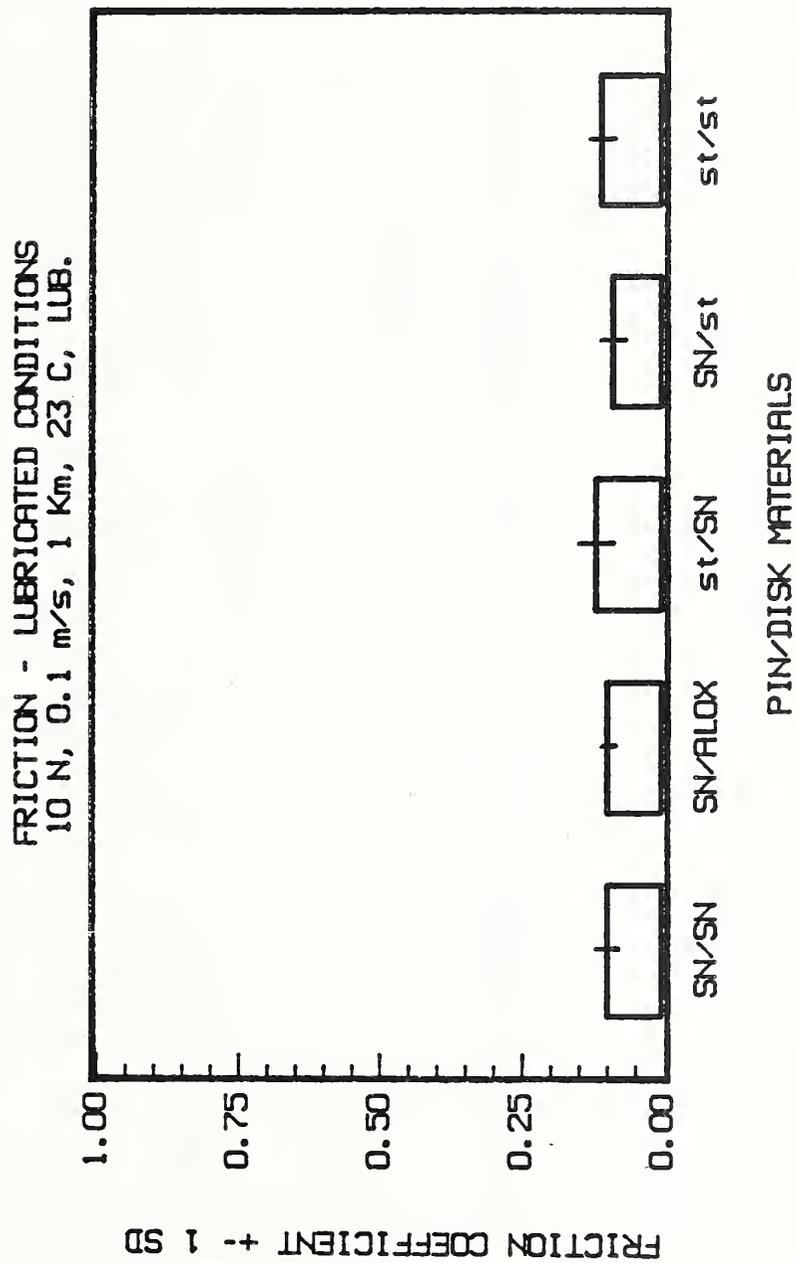


Fig. 10 Summary of friction coefficient results for lubricated conditions.

WEAR VOLUME - LUBRICATED CONDITIONS  
 10 N, 0.1 m/s, 1 Km, 23 C, lub.

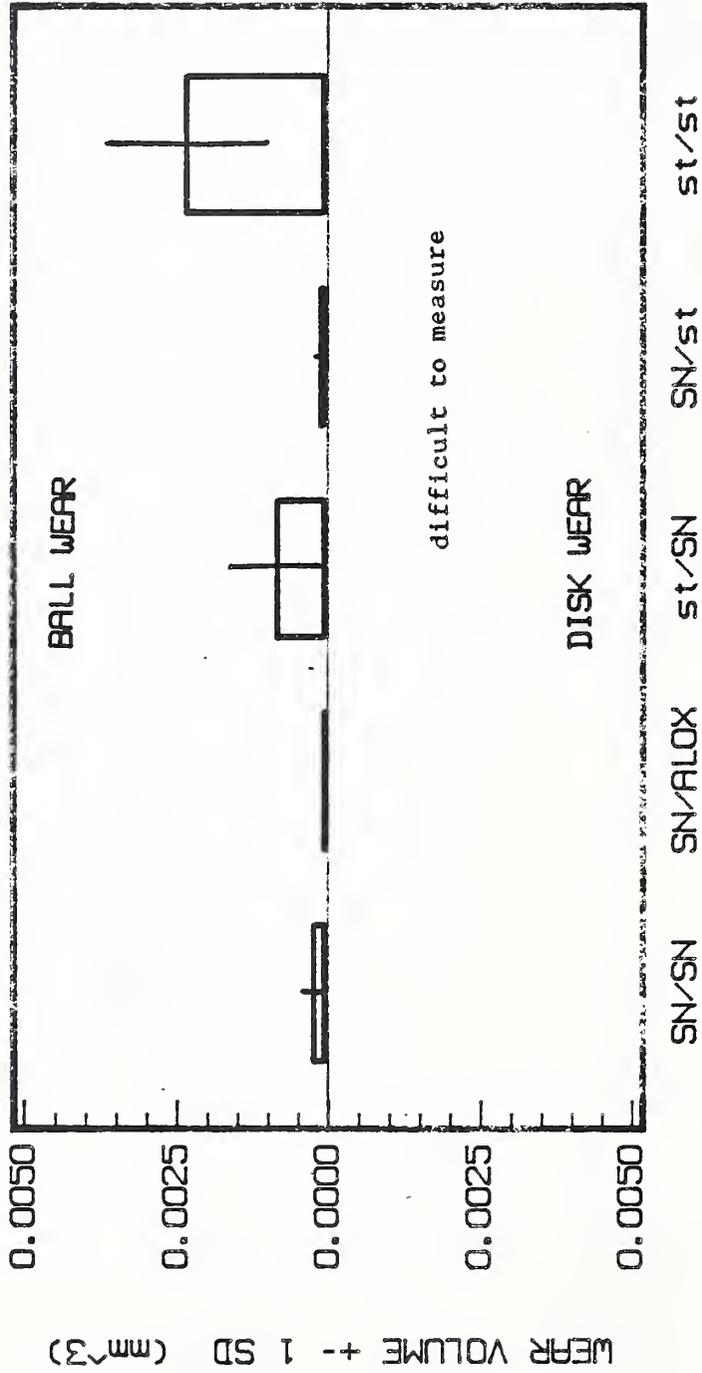


Fig. 11 Summary of wear results for lubricated conditions.

- (d) Disk wear is very small and difficult to measure in most cases, although one lab reported values as high as  $6 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm}^3$ .
- (e) Tests conducted at 30 N loads showed similar friction, slightly increased ball wear, and unmeasurable disk wear.

Figure 12 shows two examples from the NIST measurements of friction vs. time curves for tests under lubricated conditions. The curves show less variation and smaller absolute values than for unlubricated conditions, as would be expected. An example of a wear track trace from a steel disk is shown in Fig. 13; in such cases it was difficult to measure the small wear volume involved.

#### 8. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of Round 2 for the U.S. laboratories showed (in agreement with Round 1) that the test and measurement methods used were well established, and further that the methods were applicable to additional material combinations. It was agreed that standardization efforts through the ASTM will be pursued based on the VAMAS results. Some problems were identified in connection with differences among the test systems used in Round 2; improved machine characterization is needed. Data variability would probably be reduced if the test systems were more identical. It was also noted that wear volume on the disk specimen was difficult to measure accurately, and that work should be done to improve that situation.

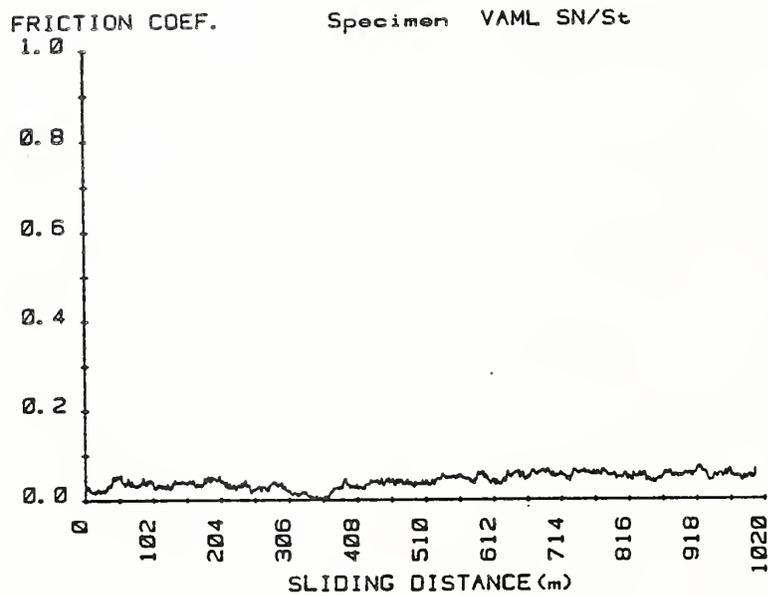
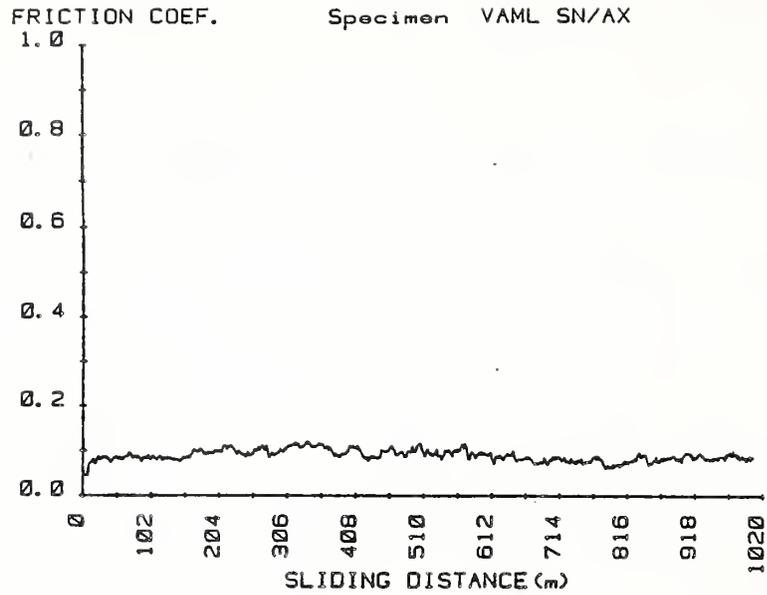


Fig. 12 Friction coefficient vs. sliding distance examples for two materials studied under lubricated conditions.

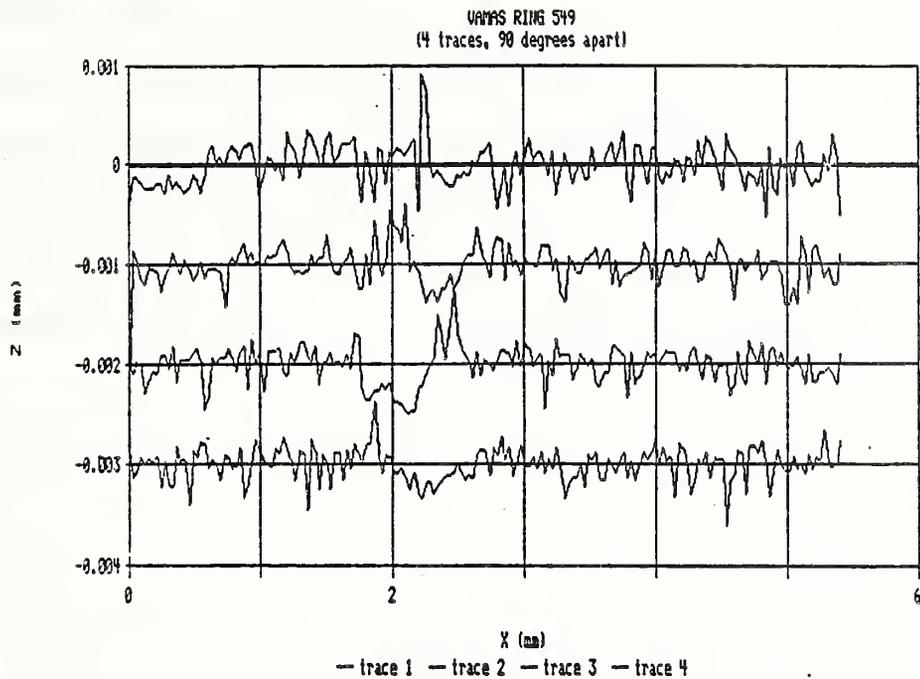


Fig. 13 Profilometer traces across wear track at four locations on a disk from a test under lubricated conditions.

A number of specific recommendations for future improvements in the test protocol were developed. It was felt important to provide more precise definitions of friction terms such as initial, final, and average. There should be a better surface finish on the specimens, particularly on steel. There should be clear instructions on the method for measuring disk wear profiles. One laboratory suggested a different, more accurate formula for calculating ball wear. A desirable, parallel effort to improve measurement capability would involve circulating some worn specimens to compare the wear volume measurement method itself.

Improvements were also suggested for the report form associated with the test. It was felt important to provide more space on the data form for comments, with prompts to enter the information. There should also be a report section for showing surface photographs and profiles together.

Recommendations were developed for the non-standard test conditions. A longer sliding distance should be used at the 2 N load to obtain greater total wear that could be more precisely measured. Further, the 2 N load may be too low for some equipment designs. The lubricated testing probably should be carried out at higher loads and for longer sliding distances to obtain sufficient wear on both members. Slower sliding speeds or higher loads should be used to ensure boundary lubrication conditions.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The leadership and overall support for this effort (as part of the total world effort) that was provided by Horst Czichos and colleagues at B.A.M. was crucial to its success. The cooperation and dedicated effort received from the individuals involved in these measurements at the laboratories indicated in Table 6 is also gratefully acknowledged. The assistance of P. Pei at NIST in providing refined paraffin oil for certain tests was appreciated. Considerable work and data analysis was done at NIST by Eric Whitenton, and by University of Maryland co-operative students, Bill Duvall and Tim Strakna.

## REFERENCES

1. H. Czichos, S. Becker, and J. Lexow, "Multilaboratory Tribotesting: Results from the Versailles Advanced Materials and Standards Programme on Wear Test Methods". *Wear* 114, 109-130 (1987).
2. H. Czichos and A.W. Ruff, " Results of the VAMAS Interlaboratory Study on Wear Test Methods", VAMAS Bulletin No. 5, 1-5 (1987).



APPENDIX A: TEST INSTRUCTIONS AND DATA SHEET

## FOR VAMAS-PROJECT ROUND ROBIN

WEAR TEST METHODS

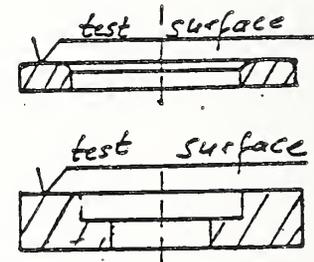
Please Perform Tests at the following Agreed Test Procedure \*

1. Test System

- Stationary ball (10 mm diameter) against rotating disc (40 mm outer diameter, 32 mm standard wear track diameter, and 29 or 35 mm optional for additional runs, see point 4)
- rotation in the horizontal plane
- direction of rotation of disc to be indicated by each laboratory
- Ball and disc are to be protectively stored in plastic containers.
- The enclosed ball clamping (designed by NPL) should be used where applicable. Otherwise, holders for disc and ball are to the discretion of each laboratory.
- Please report (if possible) vibrations (e.g. vibration amplitudes and frequency distribution) of test rig at stated location, if changed or new since the first round robin.
- Report stiffness-data of the test rig (if available), if changed or new since the first round robin.

2. Materials

Disc: AISI 52100  
 alpha-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
 Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>  
 Ball: AISI 52100  
 Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

3. Lubricant

No lubricant will be used in this round robin test.

4. Operating Variables

- Motion: Continuous unidirectional sliding
- Velocity: 0.1 m/s
- Normal Load: 10 N  
 Optional: 50 N on 35 mm track in standard atmosphere
- Temperature: 23 ± 1 °C
- Sliding distance: 1000 m
- Atmosphere: laboratory air, 50 ± 10 % relative humidity  
 Optional: "as dry as possible" on 29 mm track, 10 N load
- Number of tests: 3

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\*If other conditions are used please indicate them.

## 5. Preparation of Surfaces

- Specimen are to be used as received, i.e. no mechanical surface finishing is necessary.
- Surfaces are to be cleaned immediately prior to each test.
  - a) Ultrasonic agitation in trichloroethane, 10 minutes
  - b) Ultrasonic agitation in methanol, 10 minutes
  - c) Rinsing with methanol
  - d) Drying in a drying oven at 120°C, 30 min
- Chemicals of pure quality are to be used.
- Samples are to be stored and transported in desiccators.

## 6. Measurements

! Please, use the evaluation sheets !

### a) Wear:

(Please define whether wear of ball, wear of disc, or total wear of both ball and disc are measured.)

-Wear continuously measured and recorded (system wear)

<Wear scar diameter on ball to be measured with an optical microscope

-Profilogram results of surfaces of both, ball and disc, after the test

### b) Friction:

(Please define whether the friction force or the friction torque are measured.)

-Submit a simplified graph giving the fluctuations as defined in the evaluation sheet

-Suggested chart speed 20 cm/h

## 7. Post-Measurement Handling

Indicate the sample number with a water resistant felt pen on the side of the disc which was not subjected to wear.

-Mark the worn area on the ceramic balls with a water resistant felt pen or correction fluid for each test.

-After the first and second test turn the ceramic ball into a new position without contaminating the sample.

-Put the samples back into the bags immediately after the test and the examinations in order to avoid mixing of samples

## 8. Examination

Surfaces are optionally to be examined by optical photography and SEM techniques.

## 9. Report

All results should be reported to Prof. Czichos, BAM, by  
- . . . . ., 1988.

Reports should in particular comprise:

-Information on the test setup (if modified or new since the first round robin)

-Photographs of surfaces (optional)

-Graphs of wear and friction

-Additional information on deviations from agreed conditions or other information concerning the test (e.g. vibrational characteristics, results of optional test runs)

V A M A S 2. ROUND ROBIN ON WEAR TEST METHODS

EVALUATION SHEET

LABORATORY NO.                      KIT.:

	ball:	disk:
1		
2		
3		

TEST CONDITIONS	TEST 1	TEST 2	TEST 3
sliding distance (m)			
load (N)			
velocity (m/s)			
wear track diameter (mm)			
ambient temperature (C)			
relative humidity (%)			
FRICITION AND WEAR RESULTS			
coefficient of friction			
value at the beginning			
value at the end			
maximum value			
average at steady conditions			
vertical displacement (µm) (total linear wear)			
ball: wear scar diameter d <sub>1</sub> (mm)			
wear scar diameter d <sub>11</sub> (mm)			
wear volume W <sub>b</sub> * (mm <sup>3</sup> )			
disk: wear track width (mm)			
wear track depth (µm)			
planimetric wear (µm <sup>2</sup> )			
wear volume W <sub>d</sub> ** (mm <sup>3</sup> )			
*) W <sub>b</sub> = π d <sup>4</sup> / 64r r = ball radius; d = wear scar diameter	Observations:		
**) W <sub>d</sub> = 2 π R d <sup>3</sup> / 12r			

Material Combinations (Round 2)

Ball

Disk

Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

52100 Steel

Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

52100 Steel

Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

52100 Steel

52100 Steel



INDIVIDUAL LABORATORIES - STANDARD CONDITIONS

LAB	TEST DATE	BALL MATERIAL	BALL	DISK MATERIAL	DISK	DISTANCE	LOAD	TEST TIME	VELOCITY	DISK TRACK DIAM	TEMP	CORRECT HUMIDITY	INITIAL		FINAL		FRICT COEF	FRICT COEF	AVG FRICT COEF	BALL PERP DISK	BALL SCAR	BALL M V	DISK TRACK	DISK M V	TOTAL M V		
													FRICT COEF	FRICT COEF	FRICT COEF	FRICT COEF										AVG	AVG
16		S13M4	ZC8010	A1203	IC0325	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	35	40	1.33	1.09	1.440	1.440	1.440	1.440	1.09	1.440	1.440	0.0710	0.0710	0.0710	0.0110	0.0110	0.0110
		S13M4	ZC8010	A1203	IC0376	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	24	38	1.29	1.02	1.460	1.560	1.510	1.510	1.02	1.460	1.560	0.0510	0.0510	0.0510	0.0100	0.0100	0.0100
		S13M4	ZC8010	A1203	IC0377	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	23	36	1.39	1.10	1.440	1.480	1.440	1.440	1.10	1.440	1.480	0.0450	0.0450	0.0450	0.0110	0.0110	0.0110
17		S13M4	ZC8019	A1203	IC0381	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	26	50	0.42	0.04	1.727	1.727	1.727	1.727	0.04	1.727	1.727	0.0537	0.0537	0.0537	0.0107	0.0107	0.0107
		S13M4	ZC8019	A1203	IC0382	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	25	50	0.42	0.58	1.727	1.727	1.727	1.727	0.58	1.727	1.727	0.0870	0.0870	0.0870	0.0530	0.0530	0.0530
		S13M4	ZC8019	A1203	IC0383	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	24	50	0.42	0.58	1.727	1.727	1.727	1.727	0.58	1.727	1.727	0.0870	0.0870	0.0870	0.0530	0.0530	0.0530
		S13M4	ZC8021	A1203	IC0377	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	23	54	0.16	0.00	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	0.00	1.660	1.660	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017
		S13M4	ZC8021	A1203	IC0378	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	24	50	0.42	0.83	1.260	1.260	1.250	1.250	0.83	1.260	1.260	0.0384	0.0384	0.0384	0.2120	0.2120	0.2120
		S13M4	ZC8021	A1203	IC0379	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	23	57	0.56	0.74	1.340	1.340	1.350	1.350	0.74	1.340	1.340	0.0163	0.0163	0.0163	0.1470	0.1470	0.1470
20		S13M4	ZC8020	A1203	IC0386	1000	10.00		0.10	32.7	24	10	0.04	0.04	1.397	1.397	1.397	1.397	0.04	1.397	1.397	0.0136	0.0136	0.0136	0.0460	0.0460	0.0460
		S13M4	ZC8020	A1203	IC0372	1000	10.00		0.10	31.0	24	10	0.82	0.78	1.397	1.397	1.397	1.397	0.78	1.397	1.397	0.0374	0.0374	0.0374	1.7354	1.7354	1.7354
		S13M4	ZC8020	A1203	IC0396	1000	10.00		0.10	32.2	23	10	0.76	0.70	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473	0.76	1.473	1.473	0.0462	0.0462	0.0462	1.3377	1.3377	1.3377
		S13M4	ZC8020	A1203	IC0396	1000	10.00		0.10	32.2	23	10	0.76	0.70	1.473	1.473	1.473	1.473	0.76	1.473	1.473	0.0462	0.0462	0.0462	2.0034	2.0034	2.0034
		S13M4	ZC8020	A1203	IC0386	1000	10.00		0.10	32.7	24	10	0.04	0.82	1.397	1.397	1.397	1.397	0.82	1.397	1.397	0.0051	0.0051	0.0051	1.6989	1.6989	1.6989
		S13M4	ZC8020	A1203	IC0386	1000	10.00		0.10	32.7	24	10	0.04	0.82	1.397	1.397	1.397	1.397	0.82	1.397	1.397	0.0051	0.0051	0.0051	1.7354	1.7354	1.7354
28	4 2/4	S13M4	S8020	A1203	AL0125	1016	10.00	10001	0.10	35.8	24	14	0.20	0.13	1.310	1.300	1.305	1.305	0.13	1.310	1.300	0.0289	0.0289	0.0289	0.3363	0.3363	0.3363
		S13M4	S8020	A1203	AL0135	1001	10.00	9851	0.10	35.8	22	20	0.23	0.70	0.933	0.914	0.923	0.923	0.70	0.933	0.914	0.0072	0.0072	0.0072	0.8027	0.8027	0.8027
		S13M4	S8020	A1203	AL0136	1002	10.00	9851	0.10	31.9	23	24	0.19	0.43	0.989	0.889	0.899	0.899	0.43	0.989	0.889	0.0044	0.0044	0.0044	0.8027	0.8027	0.8027
		S13M4	S8020	A1203	AL0170	1002	10.00	9851	0.10	31.0	23	35	0.24	0.57	1.027	1.077	1.077	1.077	0.57	1.027	1.077	0.0126	0.0126	0.0126	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050
		S13M4	S8020	A1203	AL0170	1005	10.00	9851	0.10	31.0	23	35	0.24	0.57	1.027	1.077	1.077	1.077	0.57	1.027	1.077	0.0126	0.0126	0.0126	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050
		S13M4	S8020	A1203	AL0170	1005	10.00	9851	0.10	31.0	23	35	0.24	0.57	1.027	1.077	1.077	1.077	0.57	1.027	1.077	0.0126	0.0126	0.0126	0.0050	0.0050	0.0050



INDIVIDUAL LABORATORIES - STANDARD CONDITIONS

LAB	TEST # DATE	BALL MATERIAL #	BALL #	GASK MATERIAL #	GASK #	DISTANCE #	LOAD #	TEST TIME H S	VELOCITY #/s	GASK TRACK #	TEMP # deg C	CORRECT HUMIDITY #%	INITIAL FRICT COEF	FINAL FRICT COEF	MAR FRICT COEF	AVG FRICT COEF	BALL #	SCAR #	BALL #	SCAR #	BALL #	TRACK #	BIASK #	BIASK #	TOTAL #	AVG #	SD #	
																												AVG #
16		S1384	ZC8071	A1S1S2100	1S0423	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	23	33	0.88	1.40	1.86	1.40	1.820	1.760	1.770	1.770	1.770	1.770	32.0	0.1410	0.2470			
		S1384	ZC8071	A1S1S2100	1S0424	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	24	34	0.94	1.27	1.54	1.29	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	1.800	32.0	0.1350	0.2390			
		S1384	ZC8071	A1S1S2100	1S0425	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	24	33	0.96	1.77	2.80	1.82	2.000	1.980	1.980	1.980	1.980	1.980	32.0	0.2370	0.3980			
17		S1384	ZC8058	A1S1S2100	1S0426	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	20	30	0.10	0.45	50=	0.20	1.30	AVG=	AVG=	AVG=	AVG=	AVG=	AVG=	AVG=	AVG=	AVG=	AVG=	AVG=
		S1384	ZC8058	A1S1S2100	1S0427	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	22	50	0.10	0.44	0.49	0.49	1.778	1.778	1.778	1.778	1.778	1.778	32.0	0.0430	0.1410			
		S1384	ZC8058	A1S1S2100	1S0428	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	22	50	0.45	0.42	0.43	0.44	1.829	1.829	1.829	1.829	1.829	1.829	32.0	0.0450	0.1540			
19		S1384	ZC8043	A1S1S2100	1S0432	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	23	37	0.16	0.83	50=	0.03	0.93	50=	0.982	0.982	0.982	0.982	0.982	32.0	0.0012	0.0690		
		S1384	ZC8043	A1S1S2100	1S0433	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	22	33	0.16	0.82	0.75	0.82	1.780	1.760	1.770	1.770	1.770	1.770	32.0	0.1410	0.1890			
		S1384	ZC8043	A1S1S2100	1S0434	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	23	71	0.21	0.83	0.89	0.83	1.800	1.820	1.810	1.810	1.810	1.810	32.0	0.1330	0.2050			
20		S1384	ZC8042	A1S1S2100	1S0435	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	33.0	23	29	0.29	0.71	50=	0.01	0.91	50=	0.923	0.923	0.923	0.923	0.923	32.0	0.1423	0.2010		
		S1384	ZC8042	A1S1S2100	1S0436	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.4	25	33	0.30	0.71	0.76	0.71	1.778	1.753	1.743	1.743	1.743	1.743	32.4	1.8048	1.9420			
		S1384	ZC8042	A1S1S2100	1S0437	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	33.0	24	17	0.73	0.76	0.80	0.80	1.935	1.935	1.935	1.935	1.935	1.935	33.0	2.3307	2.3700			
28	25 4/11	S1384	SM131	A1S1S2100	1S1319	1001	10.00	9851	0.10	35.5	23	22	0.29	0.57	50=	0.03	0.74	50=	0.746	0.746	0.746	0.746	0.746	32.0	0.0923	0.2810		
		S1384	SM131	A1S1S2100	1S1319	1002	10.00	9851	0.10	31.7	22	33	0.05	0.60	0.61	0.55	1.405	1.449	1.437	1.437	1.437	1.437	35.5	0.0070	0.0410			
		S1384	SM131	A1S1S2100	1S1460	1002	10.00	9851	0.10	32.0	23	33	0.05	0.30	0.37	0.30	1.688	1.727	1.707	1.707	1.707	1.707	32.0	0.0000	0.0600			
	27 4/7	S1384	SM131	A1S1S2100	1S1460	1002	10.00	9851	0.10	32.0	23	33	0.05	0.30	AVG=	0.49	AVG=	0.412	0.412	0.412	0.412	0.412	AVG=	0.0923	0.0600			
						1002	10.00							SD=	0.10	SD=	0.0209	0.0209	0.0209	0.0209	0.0209	SD=	0.0040	0.0600				

INDIVIDUAL LABORATORIES - STANDARD CONDITIONS

LAB	TEST DATE	BALL MATERIAL	BALL #	DISK MATERIAL	DISK #	DISTANCE in	LOAD M	TEST TIME s	VELOCITY in/s	DISK TRACK 0.1M	TEMP deg C	CORRECT HUMIDITY RH	INITIAL FRICT COEF	FINAL FRICT COEF	RAE FRICT COEF	AVG FRICT COEF	BALL PURP	BALL para	SCAR para	BALL AVG	BALL 0.1M	DISK TRACK 0.1M	DISK U V in/s	DISK U V in/s	TOTAL U V in/s
16		AISI52100	158390	AISI52100	150313	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	24	37	0.78	0.93	1.93	1.14	2.920	2.960	2.960	2.940	0.7335	32.0	0.2300	0.9435	
		AISI52100	158591	AISI52100	150314	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	24	36	0.89	1.46	2.18	1.82	3.000	2.960	2.960	2.960	0.7742	32.0	0.0510	0.8252	
		AISI52100	158392	AISI52100	150315	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	25	32	0.95	0.96	1.56	1.13	3.040	3.080	3.060	3.060	0.8608	32.0	0.1870	1.0270	
17		AISI52100	158389	AISI52100	150316	0	10.00		0.10	32.0	22	50	0.20	0.64	0.92	0.40	1.981	1.981	1.981	1.981	0.0450	32.0	0.0000	0.1510	
		AISI52100	158587	AISI52100	150317	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	22	50	0.20	0.54	0.73	0.40	2.007	2.007	2.007	2.007	0.1590	32.0	0.0000	0.1590	
		AISI52100	158388	AISI52100	150318	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	23	50	0.38	0.50	0.87	0.42	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	0.1440	32.0	0.0000	0.1440	
19		AISI52100	158581	AISI52100	150322	0	10.00		0.10	32.0	23	65	0.35	0.57	0.68	0.50	1.860	1.860	1.860	1.860	0.0073	32.0	0.0000	0.0073	
		AISI52100	158582	AISI52100	150323	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	24	46	0.16	0.51	0.66	0.52	1.860	1.860	1.860	1.860	0.0588	32.0	0.0900	0.1488	
		AISI52100	158583	AISI52100	150324	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0	25	54	0.28	0.55	0.67	0.56	1.920	1.900	1.900	1.910	0.0453	32.0	0.1030	0.1483	
20		AISI52100	158580	AISI52100	150325	0	10.00		0.10	33.0	28	22	0.49	0.51	0.33	0.49	2.210	2.210	2.210	2.210	0.0030	33.0	0.0081	0.0102	
		AISI52100	158640	AISI52100	150326	1000	10.00		0.10	35.3	26	15	0.62	0.76	0.76	0.71	2.139	2.139	2.139	2.139	0.2153	35.3	4.6121	4.8254	
		AISI52100	158441	AISI52100	150327	1000	10.00		0.10	33.2	27	15	0.71	0.87	0.87	0.76	2.382	2.382	2.382	2.382	0.0057	33.2	3.4971	3.8020	
28	31 4/6	AISI52100	14485	AISI52100	14460	0	10.00	9851	0.10	35.5	24	37	0.21	0.43	0.44	0.43	2.088	2.075	2.071	2.071	0.0485	35.5	1.5412	1.5389	
		AISI52100	14485	AISI52100	14461	1003	10.00	9842	0.10	32.2	24	35	0.09	0.50	0.63	0.50	2.139	2.143	2.141	2.141	0.2059	32.2	0.0000	0.1819	
		AISI52100	14485	AISI52100	14461	1001	10.00	9851	0.10	35.3	23	37	0.40	0.32	0.50	0.33	2.074	2.086	2.079	2.079	0.1830	35.3	0.0000	0.2060	
33 4/6		AISI52100	14485	AISI52100	14461	1002	10.00		0.10	35.3			0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	2.074	2.086	2.079	2.079	0.1900	35.3	0.0003	0.1903	
		AISI52100	14485	AISI52100	14461	1002	10.00		0.10	35.3			0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	2.074	2.086	2.079	2.079	0.1900	35.3	0.0005	0.1903	











INDIVIDUAL LABORATORIES - LUBRICATED CONDITIONS

LAB	TEST #	DATE	BALL MATERIAL	BALL #	DISK MATERIAL	DISK #	DISTANCE	LOAD	N	S	TEST TIME	VELOCITY	DISK TRACK DIAM	TEMP	CORRECT HUMIDITY	INITIAL FRICT	FINAL FRICT	MAX FRICT	AVG FRICT	BALL PERP aa	BALL SCAR para	BALL SCAR aa	BALL M V aa	BALL M V aa	DISK TRACK DIAM aa	DISK M V aa	DISK M V aa	TOTAL M V aa																																																																								
																													0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
34	1L		S13M4	2CB132	S13M4	2CD226	1000	10.00			0.10	33.4			41	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.12	0.390	0.385	0.388	0.0002200	0.0002200	33.4	0.0000000	0.0002200																																																																									
	2L		S13M4	2CB132	S13M4	2CD227	1000	10.00		0.10	33.4			49	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.395	0.395	0.395	0.0002600	0.0002600	33.4	0.0000000	0.0002600																																																																										
	3L		S13M4	2CB132	S13M4	2CD228	1000	10.00		0.10	33.4			56	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.370	0.375	0.373	0.0002000	0.0002000	33.4	0.0000000	0.0002000																																																																										
36							0																																																																																													
	1L		S13M4	2CB134	S13M4	2CD220	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0			43	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.366	0.366	0.366	0.0001407	0.0001407	32.0	0.0000000	0.0001407																																																																										
	2L		S13M4	2CB134	S13M4	2CD221	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0			53	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.269	0.279	0.279	0.0000553	0.0000553	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000553																																																																										
	3L		S13M4	2CB134	S13M4	2CD222	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0			47	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.226	0.226	0.226	0.0000256	0.0000256	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000256																																																																										
37							0																																																																																													
	1L		S13M4	2CB135	S13M4	2CD217	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0			53	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.570	0.570	0.570	0.0000717	0.0000717	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000717																																																																										
	2L		S13M4	2CB135	S13M4	2CD218	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0			44	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.0002500	0.0002500	32.0	0.0000000	0.0002500																																																																										
	3L		S13M4	2CB135	S13M4	2CD219	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0			50	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.0002500	0.0002500	32.0	0.0000000	0.0002500																																																																										
39							0																																																																																													
	1L		S13M4	2CB127	S13M4	2CD211	1255	9.87		0.12	37.0			62	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.387	0.387	0.387	0.0004330	0.0004330	37.0	0.0523000	0.0004330																																																																										
	2L		S13M4	2CB127	S13M4	2CD212	1255	9.87		0.12	37.0			62	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.0000561	0.0000561	37.0	0.0523000	0.0000561																																																																										
	3L		S13M4	2CB127	S13M4	2CD213	1187	9.87		0.11	35.0			62	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.375	0.375	0.375	0.0001940	0.0001940	35.0	0.0494000	0.0001940																																																																										
28	1L	2/11	S13M4	SN039	A1203	ALD1296	1001	10.00		0.10	36.3			20	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.288	0.293	0.291	0.0000694	0.0000694	36.3	0.0000000	0.0000694																																																																										
	2L	4/20	S13M4	SN039	A1203	ALD1367	1001	10.00		0.10	35.8			16	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.291	0.283	0.287	0.0000666	0.0000666	35.8	0.0000000	0.0000666																																																																										
	2L	4/21	S13M4	SN039	A1203	ALD1367	1002	10.00		0.10	32.0			18	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.291	0.291	0.291	0.0000701	0.0000701	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000701																																																																										
36							1																																																																																													
	1L		S13M4	2CB111	A1203	ICD437	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0			50	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.240	0.231	0.236	0.0000302	0.0000302	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000302																																																																										
	2L		S13M4	2CB111	A1203	ICD438	1000	10.00		0.10	32.0			50	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.236	0.221	0.229	0.0000268	0.0000268	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000268																																																																										
37							0																																																																																													
	1L		S13M4	2CB107	A1203	ICD448	968	10.00		0.10	32.0			44	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.290	0.260	0.275	0.0000280	0.0000280	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000280																																																																										
	2L		S13M4	2CB107	A1203	ICD452	994	10.00		0.10	32.0			49	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.220	0.220	0.220	0.0001200	0.0001200	32.0	0.0000000	0.0001200																																																																										
39							9																																																																																													
	1L		S13M4	2CB112	A1203	ICD433	1086	9.87		0.10	32.0			62	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.260	0.260	0.260	0.0000466	0.0000466	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000466																																																																										
	2L		S13M4	2CB112	A1203	ICD434	1086	9.87		0.10	32.0			62	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09	0.260	0.260	0.260	0.0000561	0.0000561	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000561																																																																										

INDIVIDUAL LABORATORIES - LUBRICATED CONDITIONS

LAB	TEST #	DATE	BALL MATERIAL	BALL #	DISK MATERIAL	DISK #	DISTANCE	LOAD	#	TIME	VELOCITY	DISK TRACK DIAM	TEMP	CORRECT HUMIDITY	INITIAL FRICT COEF	FINAL FRICT COEF	MAI FRICT COEF	AVG FRICT COEF	BALL PERP	SCAR para	SCAR aa	AVG aa	BALL U V	TRACK DIAM	DISK U V	TOTAL U V
28	28L	4/14	513M4	5N039	A15152100	151549	1002	10.00	9851	0.10	31.8	23	22	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.291	0.290	0.290	0.290	0.0000598	31.8	0.0000000	0.0000698	
	29L	4/15	513M4	5N039	A15152100	151550	1002	10.00	9851	0.10	32.1	23	29	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.285	0.295	0.290	0.290	0.0000696	32.1	0.0167000	0.0167496	
	30L	4/15	513M4	5N039	A15152100	151550	1001	10.00	9851	0.10	35.7	23	28	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.294	0.294	0.294	0.294	0.0000729	35.7	0.0019000	0.0019729	
36	36L	IL	513M4	2C8119	A15152100	150612	1000	10.00	1	0.10	32.0	23	36	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.02	0.284	0.288	0.286	0.286	0.0000019	SD=	0.0011428	0.0000149	
	2L	IL	513M4	2C8119	A15152100	150613	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	23	50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.298	0.298	0.298	0.298	0.0000657	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000657	
	3L	IL	513M4	2C8119	A15152100	150614	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	23	43	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.274	0.274	0.274	0.274	0.0000553	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000553	
37	37L	IL	513M4	2C8120	A15152100	150609	1000	10.00	0	0.10	32.0	30	48	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.0000111	SD=	0.0000000	0.0000111	
	2L	IL	513M4	2C8120	A15152100	150610	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	35	45	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.330	0.330	0.330	0.330	0.0001200	32.0	0.0000000	0.0001200	
	3L	IL	513M4	2C8120	A15152100	150611	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	32	53	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.340	0.340	0.340	0.340	0.0001300	32.0	0.0000000	0.0001300	
39	39L	IL	513M4	2C8122	A15152100	150603	1086	9.87	0	0.10	32.0	20	62	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.300	0.0000795	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000795	
	2L	IL	513M4	2C8122	A15152100	150604	1086	9.87	10.00	0.10	32.0	20	62	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.470	0.480	0.475	0.475	0.0000490	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000490	
	3L	IL	513M4	2C8122	A15152100	150605	1086	9.87	10.00	0.10	32.0	20	62	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.280	0.290	0.285	0.285	0.0000614	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000614	
34	34L	IL	A15152100	15B152	513M4	2C0256	1000	10.00	0	0.10	33.4	22	48	0.11	0.21	0.33	0.21	0.750	0.740	0.745	0.745	0.0003100	33.4	0.0000000	0.0003100	
	2L	IL	A15152100	15B153	513M4	2C0257	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	33.4	22	50	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.12	0.545	0.555	0.550	0.550	0.0009400	33.4	0.0000000	0.0009400	
	3L	IL	A15152100	15B154	513M4	2C0258	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	33.4	22	38	0.13	0.16	0.18	0.13	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.400	0.0002500	33.4	0.0000000	0.0002500	
36	36L	IL	A15152100	15B146	513M4	2C0250	1000	10.00	0	0.10	32.0	24	40	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.308	0.308	0.308	0.308	0.0000883	SD=	0.0000000	0.0000883	
	2L	IL	A15152100	15B147	513M4	2C0251	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	24	37	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.288	0.303	0.296	0.296	0.0000749	32.0	0.0000000	0.0000749	
	3L	IL	A15152100	15B148	513M4	2C0252	1000	10.00	10.00	0.10	32.0	23	47	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.322	0.0001055	32.0	0.0000000	0.0001055	
37	37L	IL	A15152100	15B143	513M4	2C0247	1003	10.00	0	0.10	32.0	34	57	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.530	0.520	0.525	0.525	0.0000154	SD=	0.0000000	0.0000154	
	2L	IL	A15152100	15B144	513M4	2C0248	1081	10.00	10.00	0.10	35.0	27	45	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.510	0.500	0.505	0.505	0.0003200	35.0	0.0000000	0.0003200	
	3L	IL	A15152100	15B145	513M4	2C0249	1056	10.00	10.00	0.10	34.0	23	47	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.370	0.0000920	34.0	0.0000000	0.0000920	
39	39L	IL	A15152100	15B137	513M4	2C0241	1086	9.87	0	0.10	32.0	20	60	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.02	0.630	0.630	0.630	0.630	0.0015000	SD=	0.0000000	0.0015000	
	2L	IL	A15152100	15B138	513M4	2C0242	1086	9.87	10.00	0.10	32.0	20	60	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.490	0.490	0.490	0.490	0.0021900	32.0	0.0511000	0.0526000	
	3L	IL	A15152100	15B139	513M4	2C0243	1086	9.87	10.00	0.10	31.0	20	60	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.580	0.580	0.580	0.580	0.0010700	31.0	0.0348000	0.0352700	

INDIVIDUAL LABORATORIES - LUBRICATED CONDITIONS

L-#	TEST #	DATE	BALL MATERIAL	BALL #	DISK MATERIAL	DISK #	DISTANCE	LOAD	TEST TIME	VELOCITY	DISK TRACK	TEMP	TEMP	CORRECT HUMIDITY	INITIAL FRICT	INITIAL DEF	FINAL FRICT	FINAL DEF	MAI FRICT	MAI DEF	AVG FRICT	AVG DEF	BALL PERFORM	SCAR para	BALL SCORE	BALL H V	TRACK DIST	DISK H V	DISK DIST	TOTAL U V	
							#	N	S	#/s	#	deg C	%	RH%	DEF	DEF	DEF	DEF	DEF	DEF	DEF	DEF	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	
34	1L		AISI52100	158422	AISI52100	150588	1000	10.00	0.10	33.4	23	34	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.548	0.548	0.548	0.0008800	33.4	0.0000000	0.0008800		
	2L		AISI52100	158423	AISI52100	150589	1000	10.00	0.10	33.4	22	36	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.562	0.562	0.562	0.0009800	33.4	0.0000000	0.0009800		
	3L		AISI52100	158424	AISI52100	150590	1000	10.00	0.10	33.4	23	38	0.11	0.15	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.730	0.730	0.730	0.0027900	33.4	0.0000000	0.0027900		
															AVG=																
36	1L		AISI52100	158416	AISI52100	150582	1000	10.00	0.10	32.0	24	58	0.11	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.654	0.644	0.649	0.0017417	32.0	0.0000000	0.0017417		
	2L		AISI52100	158417	AISI52100	150583	1000	10.00	0.10	32.0	24	58	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.553	0.543	0.548	0.0008854	32.0	0.0000000	0.0008854		
	3L		AISI52100	158418	AISI52100	150584	1000	10.00	0.10	32.0	23	50	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.630	0.644	0.637	0.0016164	32.0	0.0000000	0.0016164		
															AVG=																
37	1L		AISI52100	158411	AISI52100	150579	1000	10.00	0.10	32.0	27	45	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.670	0.660	0.665	0.0019000	32.0	0.0000000	0.0019000		
	2L		AISI52100	158412	AISI52100	150580	1000	10.00	0.10	32.0	25	43	0.13	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.660	0.650	0.655	0.0018000	32.0	0.0000000	0.0018000		
	3L		AISI52100	158413	AISI52100	150581	1000	10.00	0.10	32.0	30	59	0.12	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.740	0.720	0.730	0.0028000	32.0	0.0000000	0.0028000		
															AVG=																
39	1L		AISI52100	158417	AISI52100	150570	1086	9.87	0.10	32.0	21	62	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.760	0.750	0.755	0.0032100	32.0	0.0262000	0.0294100		
	2L		AISI52100	158418	AISI52100	150571	1187	9.87	0.11	35.0	21	62	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.0051200	35.0	0.0786000	0.0837200		
	3L		AISI52100	158419	AISI52100	150572	1289	9.87	0.12	38.0	21	62	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.830	0.810	0.820	0.0044000	38.0	0.0353000	0.0497000		
															AVG=																
36	5L		S13M4	2C8134	S13M4	2C0221	1000	30.00	0.10	35.0	23	69	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.356	0.341	0.349	0.0001448	35.0	0.0000000	0.0001448		
	6L		S13M4	2C8134	S13M4	2C0222	1000	30.00	0.10	35.0	23	61	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.240	0.240	0.240	0.0003226	35.0	0.0000000	0.0003226		
	7L		S13M4	2E8134	S13M4	2C0220	1000	30.00	0.10	29.0	24	66	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.534	0.529	0.532	0.0007935	29.0	0.0000000	0.0007935		
															AVG=																
36	4L		S13M4	2E8111	A1203	1C0437	1000	30.00	0.10	35.0	25	59	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.327	0.327	0.327	0.001123	35.0	0.0000000	0.001123		
	5L		S13M4	2E8111	A1203	1C0438	1000	30.00	0.10	35.0	25	67	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.341	0.341	0.341	0.0001327	35.0	0.0000000	0.0001327		
	6L		S13M4	2E8111	A1203	1C0439	1000	30.00	0.10	35.0	24	70	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.356	0.337	0.347	0.0001415	35.0	0.0000000	0.0001415		
															AVG=																
36	4L		S13M4	2C8119	A15152100	150612	1000	30.00	0.10	35.0	25	59	0.10	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.298	0.356	0.327	0.0001123	35.0	0.0000000	0.0001123		
	5L		S13M4	2E8119	A15152100	150613	1000	30.00	0.10	35.0	24	70	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.380	0.356	0.368	0.0001800	35.0	0.0000000	0.0001800		
	6L		S13M4	2E8119	A15152100	150614	1000	30.00	0.10	35.0	24	70	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.337	0.313	0.325	0.0001095	35.0	0.0000000	0.0001095		
															AVG=																

APPENDIX C: DRAFT ASTM STANDARD FOR PIN-ON-DISK WEAR TESTING

(NOTE: This Committee G-2 draft is unapproved at this date.)



Standard Test Method for

WEAR TESTING WITH A PIN-ON-DISK APPARATUS<sup>1</sup>

(Draft #7 - 6/30/89)

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This standard is issued under the fixed designation G--, the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parenthesis indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes a laboratory procedure for determining the wear of materials during sliding using a pin-on-disk apparatus. Materials are tested in pairs under nominally non-abrasive conditions. The principal areas of experimental attention in using this type of apparatus to measure wear are described. The coefficient of friction may also be determined.

1.2 This standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of whoever uses this standard to consult and establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

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<sup>1</sup>This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee G-2 on Wear and Erosion and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee G02.40 on Non-Abrasive Wear.

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## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 122 Recommended Practice for Choice of Sample Size to Estimate the Average Quality of a Lot or Process<sup>2</sup>

E 177 Recommended Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Accuracy as Applied to Measurement of a Property of a Material<sup>2</sup>

E 178 Recommended Practice for Dealing with Outlying Observations<sup>2</sup>

G 40 Terminology Relating to Erosion and Wear<sup>3</sup>

## 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 For the pin-on-disk wear test, two specimens are required. One, a pin with a radiused tip, is positioned perpendicular to the other, usually a flat circular disk. A ball, rigidly held, is often used as the pin specimen. The test machine causes either the disk specimen or the pin specimen to rotate about the disk center. In either case the sliding path is a circle on the disk surface. The plane of the disk may be oriented either horizontally or vertically (Note: wear results may differ for different orientations). The pin specimen is pressed against the disk at a specified load usually by means of an arm or lever and attached weights. Other loading methods have been used, e.g., hydraulic or pneumatic (Note: wear results may differ for different loading methods).

3.2 Wear results are reported as volume loss in cubic millimeters for the pin and the disk separately. When two different materials are tested, it is recommended that each material be tested in both the pin and disk

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<sup>2</sup>Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

<sup>3</sup>Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.02.

positions.

3.3 The amount of wear is determined by measuring appropriate linear dimensions of both specimens before and after the test, or by weighing both specimens before and after the test. If linear measures of wear are used, the length change or shape change of the pin, and the depth or shape change of the disk wear track (in millimeters) are determined by any suitable metrological technique, such as electronic distance gauging or stylus profiling. Linear measures of wear are converted to wear volume (in cubic millimeters) by using appropriate geometric relations. Linear measures of wear are used frequently in practice since mass loss is often too small to measure precisely. If loss of mass is measured, the mass loss value is converted to volume loss (in cubic millimeters) using an appropriate value for the specimen density.

3.4 Wear results are usually obtained by conducting a test for a selected sliding distance and for selected values of load and speed. One set of test conditions that was used in an interlaboratory measurement series is given in Tables 1,2 as a guide. Other test conditions may be selected depending on the purpose of the test.

3.5 Wear results may in some cases be reported as plots of wear volume vs sliding distance using different specimens for different distances. Such plots may display non-linear relationships between wear volume and distance over certain portions of the total sliding distance, and linear relationships over other portions. Causes for such differing relationships include initial "break-in" processes, transitions between regions of different dominant wear mechanisms, etc. The extent of such non-linear periods depends on the details of the test system, materials, and test

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conditions.

3.6 It is not recommended that continuous wear depth data obtained from position-sensing gauges be used because of the complicated effects of wear debris and transfer films present in the contact gap, and interferences from thermal expansion or contraction.

#### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 The amount of wear in any system will, in general, depend upon a number of system factors such as the applied load, machine characteristics, sliding speed, sliding distance, the environment, and the material properties. The value of any wear test method lies in predicting the relative ranking of material combinations. Since the pin-on-disk test method does not attempt to duplicate all the conditions that may be experienced in service (for example; lubrication, load, pressure, contact geometry, removal of wear debris, and presence of corrosive environment), there is no assurance that the test will predict the wear rate of a given material under conditions differing from those in the test.

#### 5. Apparatus

5.1 General Description -- Figure 1 shows a schematic drawing of a typical pin-on-disk wear test system, and photographs of two differently designed apparatus<sup>4</sup>. One type of typical system consists of a driven spindle and chuck for holding the rotating disk, a lever-arm device to hold the non-rotating pin, and attachments to allow the pin specimen to be forced against the rotating disk specimen with a controlled load. Another

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<sup>4</sup>A number of other reported designs for pin-on-disk systems are given in "A Catalog of Friction and Wear Devices", Am. Soc. Lub. Eng. (1973). A commercially built machine is available from Falex Corporation, 2055 Comprehensive Drive, Aurora. IL 60505.

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type of system loads a pin rotating about the disk center against a stationary disk. In any case the wear track on the disk is a circle, involving multiple wear passes on the same track. The system may have a friction force measuring system, for example a load cell, that allows the coefficient of friction to be determined.

5.2 Motor Drive -- A variable speed motor, capable of maintaining constant speed ( $\pm 1\%$  of rated full load motor speed) under load is required. The motor should be mounted in such a manner that its vibration does not affect the test. Rotating speeds are typically in the range 0.3-3 rad/s (60-600 rev/min).

5.3 Revolution Counter -- The machine shall be equipped with a revolution counter or its equivalent that will record the number of disk revolutions, and preferably have the ability to shut off the machine after a preselected number of revolutions.

5.4 Pin Specimen Holder and Lever Arm -- In one typical system, the stationary specimen holder is attached to a lever arm which has a pivot. Adding weights, as one option of loading, produces a test force proportional to the mass of the weights applied. Ideally, the pivot of the arm should be located in the plane of the wearing contact to avoid extraneous loading forces due to the sliding friction. The pin holder and arm must be of substantial construction to reduce vibrational motion during the test.

5.5 Wear Measuring Systems -- Instruments to obtain linear measures of wear should have a sensitivity of  $2.5 \mu\text{m}$  or better. Any balance used to measure the mass loss of the test specimen shall have a sensitivity of 0.1 mg. or better; in low wear situations greater sensitivity may be

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needed.

## 6. Test Specimens and Sample Preparation

6.1 Materials -- This test may be applied to a variety of materials. The only requirement is that specimens having the specified dimensions can be prepared and that they will withstand the stresses imposed during the test without failure or excessive flexure. The materials being tested shall be described by dimensions, surface finish, material type, form, composition, microstructure, processing treatments, and indentation hardness (if appropriate).

6.2 Specimens -- The typical pin specimen is cylindrical or spherical in shape. Typical cylindrical or spherical pin specimen diameters would range from 2 mm to 10 mm. The typical disk specimen diameters would range from 30 mm to 100 mm and have a thickness in the range of 2 mm to 10 mm. Specimen dimensions used in an interlaboratory test with pin-on-disk systems are given in Table 1.

6.3 Surface finish -- A ground surface roughness of  $0.8 \mu\text{m}$  ( $32 \mu$  inch) arithmetic average or less is usually recommended. [Note: rough surfaces make wear scar measurement difficult]. Care must be taken in surface preparation to avoid subsurface damage that alters the material significantly. Special surface preparation may be appropriate for some test programs. State the type of surface and surface preparation in the report.

## 7. Test Parameters

7.1 Load -- Values of the force in N at the wearing contact.

7.2 Speed -- The relative sliding speed between the contacting surfaces in m/s.

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7.3 Distance -- The accumulated sliding distance in m.

7.4 Temperature -- The temperature of one or both specimens at locations close to the wearing contact.

7.5 Atmosphere -- The atmosphere (laboratory air, relative humidity, argon, lubricant, etc.) surrounding the wearing contact.

## 8. Procedure

8.1 Immediately prior to testing, and prior to measuring or weighing, the specimens must be cleaned and dried. Care must be taken to remove all dirt and foreign matter from the specimens. Non-chlorinated, non-film-forming cleaning agents and solvents shall be used. Materials with open grains must be dried to remove all traces of the cleaning fluids which may be entrapped in the material. Steel specimens having residual magnetism should be demagnetized. The methods used for cleaning shall be reported.

8.2 Measure appropriate specimen dimensions to the nearest 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or weigh the specimens to the nearest 0.0001 g.

8.3 Insert the disk securely in the holding device so that the disk is fixed perpendicular ( $\pm 1$  deg.) to the axis of rotation.

8.4 Insert the pin specimen securely in its holder and, if necessary, adjust so that the specimen is perpendicular ( $\pm 1$  deg.) to the disk surface when in contact, in order to maintain the necessary contact conditions.

8.5 Add the proper mass to the system lever or bale to develop the selected force pressing the pin against the disk.

8.6 Start the motor and adjust the rotation speed to the desired value while holding the pin specimen out of contact with the disk. Stop the motor.

8.7 Set the revolution counter (or equivalent) to the desired number of

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revolutions.

8.8 Begin the test with the specimens in contact under load. The test is stopped when the desired number of revolutions is achieved. Tests should not be interrupted or restarted.

8.9 Remove the specimens and clean off any loose wear debris. Note the existence of features on or near the wear scar such as: protrusions, displaced metal, discoloration, microcracking, or spotting.

8.10 Remeasure the specimen dimensions to the nearest 2.5 μm or reweigh the specimens to the nearest 0.0001 g, as appropriate.

8.11 Repeat the test with additional specimens to obtain sufficient data for statistically significant results.

## 9. Calculation and Reporting

9.1 The wear measurements should be reported as the volume loss in cubic millimeters for the pin and disk, separately.

9.1.1 The following equations shall be used for calculating volume losses when the pin has initially a spherical end shape of radius R and the disk is initially flat, under the conditions that only one of the two members wears significantly:

$$\text{Pin (spherical end) volume loss, mm}^3 = \frac{\pi (\text{wear scar diameter, mm})^4}{64 (\text{sphere radius, mm})}$$

assuming that there is no significant disk wear. This is an approximate geometric relation that is correct to 1 percent for (wear scar diameter/sphere radius) < 0.3, and is correct to 5 percent for (wear scar diameter/sphere radius) < 0.7. The exact equation is given in Appendix 1.

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$$\text{Disk volume loss, mm}^3 = \frac{\pi (\text{wear track radius, mm}) (\text{track width, mm})^3}{6 (\text{sphere radius, mm})}$$

assuming that there is no significant pin wear. This is an approximate geometric relation that is correct to 1 percent for (wear track width/sphere radius) < 0.3, and is correct to 5 percent for (wear track width/sphere radius) < 0.8. The exact equation is given in Appendix 1.

9.1.2 Calculation of wear volumes for pin shapes of other geometries shall use the appropriate geometric relations, recognizing that assumptions regarding wear of each member may be required to justify the assumed final geometry.

9.1.3 Wear scar measurements should be done at least at two representative locations on the pin surfaces and disk surfaces, and the final results averaged.

9.1.4 In situations where both the pin and the disk wear significantly, it will be necessary to measure the wear depth profile on both members. A suitable method would use stylus profiling. Profiling is the only approach to determine the exact final shape of the wear surfaces and thereby to calculate the volume of material lost due to wear. In the case of disk wear, the average wear track profile can be integrated to obtain the track cross-section area, and multiplied by the average track length to obtain disk wear volume. In the case of pin wear, the wear scar profile can be measured in two orthogonal directions, the profile results averaged, and used in a figure-of-revolution calculation for pin wear volume.

9.1.5 While mass loss results may be used internally in laboratories to compare materials of equivalent densities, this standard reports wear as volume loss so that there is no confusion caused by variations in density.

Care should be taken to use and report the best available density value for the materials tested when calculating volume loss from measured mass loss.

9.1.6 The following equation for conversion of mass loss to volume loss shall be used:

$$\text{Volume loss, mm}^3 = \frac{\text{Mass loss, g}}{\text{Density, g/cm}^3} \times 1000$$

9.2 If the materials being tested exhibit considerable transfer between specimens without loss from the system, volume loss may not adequately reflect the actual amount or severity of wear. In these cases, this test and method for reporting wear should not be used.

9.3 Friction coefficient, defined as the ratio of friction force to applied load, should be reported when available. The conditions associated with the friction measurements, e.g. initial, steady-state, etc., shall be described.

9.4 Adequate specification of the materials tested is important. As a minimum the report should specify material type, form, processing treatments, surface finish, and specimen preparation procedures. If appropriate, indentation hardness should be reported.

## 10. Precision and Bias

10.1 The precision and bias of the measurements obtained with this test procedure will depend upon the test parameters chosen.

10.2 The reproducibility of repeated tests on the same material will depend upon material homogeneity, machine and material interaction, and careful adherence to the specified procedure by the machine operator.

10.3 Normal variations in the procedure will tend to reduce the

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accuracy of the method as compared to the accuracy of such material property tests as hardness, density, or thermal expansion rate. Properly conducted tests should, however, maintain a within-laboratory coefficient of variation of 20 % or less for wear loss values. Table 2 contains wear data obtained from interlaboratory tests (see Note below). Those tests have shown acceptable within-laboratory variation, and further, a between-laboratory coefficient of variation of 40 %.

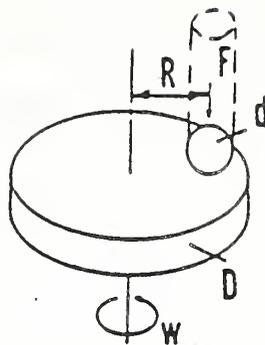
Note -- The interlaboratory data given in Tables 1 and 2 resulted through the cooperation of 31 institutions in 7 countries with the help of the following National Representatives within the VAMAS (Versailles Advanced Materials and Standards) Working Party on Wear Test Methods: J. Molgaard, Canada; M. Godet, France; H. Czichos, Germany (Chairman); A. G. Gandini, Italy; K. Matsumo, Japan; T. S. Eyre, UK; S. Hsu and A.W. Ruff, USA. Additional data have been filed at ASTM Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting RR: \_\_\_\_\_.

10.4 In any test series, all data must be considered in the calculation, including outliers (data exceeding the obvious range); they are treated according to ASTM E178.

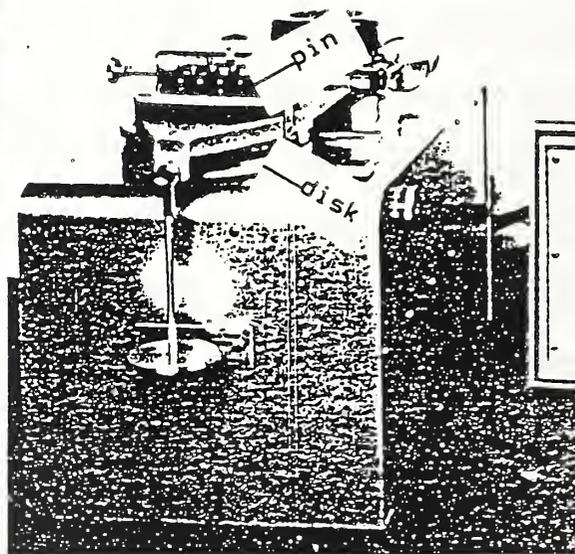
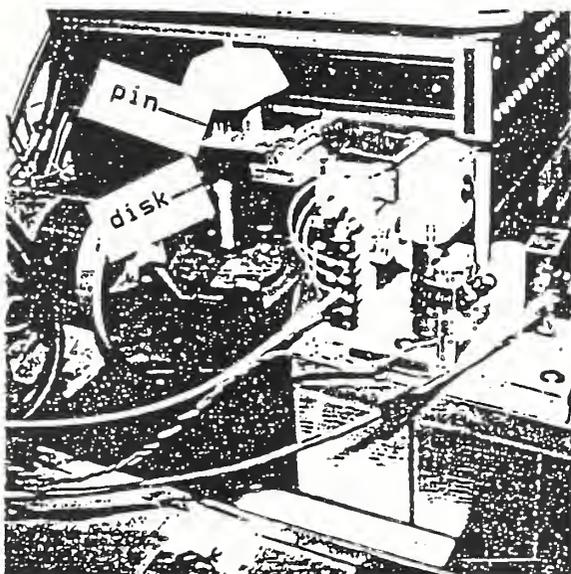
10.5 While two or more laboratories may develop test data which is within the acceptable coefficient of variation for their own individual test apparatus, the actual data of each laboratory may be relatively far apart. The selection of sample size and the method for establishing the significance of the difference in averages shall be agreed upon between laboratories and shall be based on established statistical methods of Recommended Practice E 122, Recommended Practice E 177, and STP 15D.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Manual on Quality Control of Materials, ASTM STP 15D, Am. Soc. Testing Mats., 1951.



(a)



(b)

Figure 1. (a) Schematic of pin-on-disk wear test system.  $F$  is the normal force on the pin,  $d$  is the pin or ball diameter,  $D$  is the disk diameter,  $R$  is the wear track radius, and  $w$  is the rotation velocity of the disk. (b) Photographs of two different designs.

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Table 1. Characteristics of the Interlaboratory Wear Test Specimens  
(see note in 10.3 for information)

	Composition (wt.%)	Microstructure	Hardness (HV 10)	Roughness <sup>d</sup>	
				R <sub>z</sub> (mean) (μm)	R <sub>a</sub> (mean) (μm)
Steel ball (100Cr6) (AISI 52100) <sup>a</sup> Diameter 10 mm	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.35-1.65 \text{ Cr} \\ 0.95-1.10 \text{ C} \\ 0.15-0.35 \text{ Si} \\ 0.25-0.45 \text{ Mn} \\ <0.030 \text{ P} \\ <0.030 \text{ S} \end{array} \right.$	martensitic with minor carbides and austenite	838 ± 21	0.100	0.010
Steel disc (100Cr6) (AISI 52100) <sup>b</sup> Diameter 40 mm		"	852 ± 14	0.952	0.113
Alumina ball <sup>c</sup>	95% Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (with additives of TiO <sub>2</sub> , MgO and ZnO)	equi-granular alpha alumina with very minor secondary phases	1610 ± 101 (HV 0.2)	1.369	0.123
Alumina disc <sup>c</sup>			1599 ± 144 (HV 0.2)	0.968	0.041

<sup>a</sup>Standard ball-bearing balls (SKF)  
<sup>b</sup>Standard spacers for thrust bearings (INA)  
<sup>c</sup>Manufactured by C.I.C.E.S.A.  
<sup>d</sup>Measured by stylus profilometry. R<sub>z</sub> is maximum peak-to-valley roughness. R<sub>a</sub> is arithmetic average roughness.

Table 2. Results of the Interlaboratory Tests (see note in 10.3)

Results	Specimen Pairs				
	(ball) (disk)	Steel- steel	Alumina- steel	Steel- alumina	Alumina- alumina
Ball wear scar diameter (mm)		2.11 ± 0.27 (2.11 ± 0.27)	NM	2.08 ± 0.35 (2.03 ± 0.41)	0.3 ± 0.06 (0.3 ± 0.06)
Ball wear volume (10 <sup>-3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup> )		97.3 (97.3)	-----	91.9 (83.3)	0.04 (0.04)
Number of values		102 (102)	-----	60 (64)	56 (59)
Disk wear scar width (mm)		NM	0.64 ± 0.12 (0.64 ± 0.12)	NM	NM
Disk wear volume (10 <sup>-3</sup> mm <sup>3</sup> )		-----	480 (480)	-----	-----
Number of values		-----	60 (60)	-----	-----
Friction coefficient		0.60 ± 0.11	0.76 ± 0.14	0.60 ± 0.12	0.41 ± 0.08
Number of values		109	75	64	76

TEST CONDITIONS: F = 10 N; v = 0.1 ms<sup>-1</sup>, T = 23°C; relative humidity range 12%-78%; laboratory air; sliding distance 1000 m; materials: steel = AISI 52100; alumina = α-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

- NOTES (1) Numbers in parentheses refer to all data received in the tests. In accordance with ASTM E178, outlier data values were identified in some cases and discarded, resulting in the numbers without parentheses. The differences are seen to be small.
- (2) Values preceded by ± are one standard deviation.
- (3) Between 11 and 23 laboratories provided these data.
- (4) Calculated quantities (e.g., wear volume) are given as mean values only.
- (5) Values labeled "NM" were found to be smaller than the reproducible limit of measurement.

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Appendix 1

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Exact equations for determining wear volume loss are as follows for:

A spherical ended pin:

$$\text{Pin volume loss} = (\pi h/6)[3d^2/4 + h^2]$$

$$\text{where } h = r - [r^2 - d^2/4]^{1/2}$$

d = wear scar diameter

r = pin end radius

assuming no significant disk wear.

A disk:

$$\text{Disk volume loss} = 2\pi R [r^2 \sin^{-1} (d/2r) - (d/4)(4r^2 - d^2)^{-1/2}]$$

where R = wear track radius

d = wear track width

assuming no significant pin wear.

NIST-14A  
(REV. 3-89)

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

1. PUBLICATION OR REPORT NUMBER  
NISTIR 89-4170

2. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

3. PUBLICATION DATE  
SEPTEMBER 1989

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

Measurements of Tribological Behavior of Advanced Materials: Summary of U.S. Results on VAMAS Round-Robin No. 2

5. AUTHOR(S)

A. W. Ruff and S. Jahanmir

6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION (IF JOINT OR OTHER THAN NIST, SEE INSTRUCTIONS)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY  
GAITHERSBURG, MD 20899

7. CONTRACT/GRANT NUMBER

8. TYPE OF REPORT AND PERIOD COVERED

9. SPONSORING ORGANIZATION NAME AND COMPLETE ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, STATE, ZIP)

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

DOCUMENT DESCRIBES A COMPUTER PROGRAM; SF-185, FIPS SOFTWARE SUMMARY, IS ATTACHED.

11. ABSTRACT (A 200-WORD OR LESS FACTUAL SUMMARY OF MOST SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION. IF DOCUMENT INCLUDES A SIGNIFICANT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LITERATURE SURVEY, MENTION IT HERE.)

An interlaboratory comparison of tribological measurements was carried out among 16 U.S. laboratories as part of a large world effort involving six countries within the VAMAS (Versailles Advanced Materials and Standards) activity. Results for friction and wear of five material pairs are described in the report, along with a statistical analysis of the data, and interpretation of some of the findings.

12. KEY WORDS (6 TO 12 ENTRIES; ALPHABETICAL ORDER; CAPITALIZE ONLY PROPER NAMES; AND SEPARATE KEY WORDS BY SEMICOLONS)

advanced materials; ceramics; friction; round-robin; sliding, tribology; VAMAS; wear

13. AVAILABILITY

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 ORDER FROM NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (NTIS), SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161.

14. NUMBER OF PRINTED PAGES

75

15. PRICE

A04



